

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Thursday, April 25, 1985

The House met at 11 a.m.

Rev. Cecil Hazen, pastor, Pine Forest United Methodist Church, Dublin, GA, offered the following prayer:

Our Eternal Father, historic reminders of America's devoted patriots are all about us. Their lives of courage and commitment inspire us to continue the cause of freedom with vigor.

We are truly grateful for the freedom to govern ourselves. These distinguished Members of the House undertake this privilege seeking Your wisdom and counsel.

Grant them conviction born of courage and compassion, truth free of trivia, and consciences sensitive to their constituents and Creator. Through their daily labors and sacrifices may our Nation continue as the "land of the free and the home of the brave."

May their accomplishments become a complementary part of what You are doing in all nations to bring peace and freedom to this Earth. In His name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

Mr. FRENZEL. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to clause 1, rule I, I demand a vote on agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the Chair's approval of the Journal.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. FRENZEL there were—yeas 13, nays 62.)

Mr. VOLKMER. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 216, nays 177, not voting 40, as follows:

[Roll No. 70]

YEAS—216

Addabbo	Barnard	Boner (TN)
Akaka	Barnes	Bonior (MI)
Alexander	Bates	Borski
Anderson	Bedell	Boucher
Andrews	Bennett	Breaux
Anunzio	Berman	Brooks
Anthony	Bevill	Broomfield
Atkins	Biaggi	Brown (CA)
AuCoin	Boggs	Bruce

Bryant	Hefner	Owens
Burton (CA)	Heftel	Panetta
Burton (IN)	Hertel	Pease
Bustamante	Horton	Pepper
Byron	Howard	Perkins
Carper	Hoyer	Pickle
Carr	Hubbard	Price
Chappell	Hughes	Rahall
Coelho	Hutto	Rangel
Coleman (TX)	Jenkins	Ray
Conyers	Johnson	Reid
Cooper	Jones (OK)	Robinson
Coyne	Jones (TN)	Roe
Crockett	Kanjorski	Rose
Darden	Kaptur	Rostenkowski
Daschle	Kastenmeier	Rowland (GA)
Dellums	Kennelly	Roybal
Derrick	Kildee	Rudd
Dicks	Klecza	Sabo
Dingell	Kostmayer	Schumer
Dixon	LaFalce	Sharp
Donnelly	Lantos	Sisisky
Dorgan (ND)	Leach (IA)	Skelton
Dowdy	Leath (TX)	Slattery
Downey	Lehman (FL)	Smith (FL)
Durbin	Leland	Solarz
Dwyer	Levin (MI)	Spratt
Dyson	Levine (CA)	St Germain
Early	Lloyd	Staggers
Eckart (OH)	Long	Stallings
Edgar	Lowry (WA)	Stark
Edwards (CA)	Luken	Stokes
English	Lundine	Stratton
Erdreich	Lungren	Studds
Evans (IL)	MacKay	Swift
Fascell	Manton	Synar
Fazio	Markey	Tallon
Feighan	Martinez	Tauzin
Flippo	Matsui	Thomas (GA)
Florio	Mavroules	Torres
Foglietta	Mazzoli	Torricelli
Foley	McCurdy	Traxler
Ford (TN)	McHugh	Udall
Fowler	Mica	Valentine
Frank	Mikulski	Vento
Frost	Mineta	Visclosky
Fuqua	Molohan	Volkmer
Gaydos	Montgomery	Vucanovich
Gedensson	Moody	Walgren
Gephardt	Morrison (CT)	Watkins
Gibbons	Mrazek	Waxman
Glickman	Murphy	Wheat
Gonzalez	Murtha	Whitley
Gray (IL)	Natcher	Whitten
Gray (PA)	Neal	Willson
Guarini	Nelson	Wirth
Hall (OH)	Nichols	Wise
Hall, Ralph	Nowak	Wolpe
Hall, Sam	Oakar	Wright
Hamilton	Oberstar	Wyden
Hatcher	Obey	Yates
Hawkins	Olin	Yatron
Hayes	Ortiz	Young (MO)

NAYS—177

Archer	Clinger	Eckert (NY)
Armey	Coats	Edwards (OK)
Bartlett	Cobey	Emerson
Barton	Coble	Evans (IA)
Bateman	Coleman (MO)	Fawell
Bentley	Combest	Fiedler
Bereuter	Conte	Fields
Bilirakis	Coughlin	Fish
Bliley	Courter	Franklin
Boehlert	Craig	Frenzel
Boulter	Crane	Gallo
Brown (CO)	Dannemeyer	Gekas
Broyhill	Daub	Gilman
Callahan	DeLay	Gingrich
Campbell	DeWine	Goodling
Carney	Dickinson	Gradison
Chandler	DioGuardi	Gregg
Chapple	Dornan (CA)	Gunderson
Cheney	Dreier	Hammerschmidt
Clay	Duncan	Hansen

Hartnett	McMillan	Sensenbrenner
Hendon	Meyers	Shaw
Henry	Michel	Shumway
Hiler	Miller (OH)	Shuster
Hillis	Miller (WA)	Sikorski
Holt	Mitchell	Siljander
Hopkins	Molinari	Skeen
Huckaby	Monson	Slaughter
Hunter	Moore	Smith (NE)
Hyde	Moorhead	Smith (NH)
Ireland	Morrison (WA)	Smith (NJ)
Jacobs	Myers	Smith, Denny
Jeffords	Nielson	Smith, Robert
Kasich	O'Brien	Snowe
Kemp	Oxley	Snyder
Kindness	Packard	Solomon
Kolbe	Parris	Spence
Kramer	Pashayan	Stangeland
Lagomarsino	Penny	Stenholm
Latta	Petri	Strang
Lent	Porter	Stump
Lewis (CA)	Pursell	Sundquist
Lightfoot	Quillen	Sweeney
Livingston	Regula	Swindall
Lott	Richardson	Tauke
Lowery (CA)	Ridge	Taylor
Lujan	Rinaldo	Thomas (CA)
Mack	Ritter	Towns
Madigan	Roberts	Vander Jagt
Marlenee	Roemer	Walker
Martin (IL)	Rogers	Weber
Martin (NY)	Roth	Whitehurst
McCain	Roukema	Whittaker
McCandless	Rowland (CT)	Wolf
McCollum	Saxton	Wortley
McDade	Schaefer	Wyllie
McEwen	Schneider	Young (AK)
McKernan	Schroeder	Young (FL)
McKinney	Schuetz	Zschau

NOT VOTING—40

Ackerman	Ford (MI)	Rodino
Applegate	Garcia	Russo
Aspin	Gordon	Savage
Badham	Green	Scheuer
Beilenson	Grotberg	Schulze
Boland	Jones (NC)	Seiberling
Bonker	Kolter	Shelby
Bosco	Lehman (CA)	Smith (IA)
Boxer	Lewis (FL)	Trafiacant
Collins	Lipinski	Weaver
Daniel	Loeffler	Weiss
Davis	McGrath	Williams
de la Garza	Miller (CA)	
Dymally	Moakley	

□ 1130

Messrs. McEWEN, McCANDLESS, DREIER of California, COBEY, LENT, and PARRIS, and Mrs. BENTLEY changed their votes from "yea" to "nay."

Messrs. DREIER of California, PARRIS, THOMAS of California, BURTON of Indiana, and LUNGREN, Mrs. BENTLEY, and Mrs. VUCANOVICH changed their votes from "nay" to "yea."

Mr. STALLINGS changed his vote from "present" to "yea."

Mr. THOMAS of California changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. PARRIS changed his vote from "nay" to "present."

Mr. PARRIS, Mr. PASHAYAN, and Ms. SNOWE changed their votes from "present" to "nay."

So the Journal was approved.

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by the Member on the floor.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

REV. CECIL HAZEN

(Mr. ROWLAND of Georgia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. ROWLAND of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, it was in 1954 that a young man came out of the great State of Pennsylvania to south Georgia. There his heart was captured by a young lady.

Mr. Speaker, Cecil Hazen attended the Emory University School of Theology, and Asbury College. He has done numerous ministries in the State of Georgia, in middle Georgia, and in south Georgia.

When you listen to Cecil Hazen he does not speak with the accent of a southerner. He does not sound like a southerner, but he is a southerner at heart. Above all of that, he is a great and dedicated and patriotic American.

Mr. Speaker, it is a real pleasure to have had my pastor here this morning to give the opening prayer.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute for the purpose of inquiring of the majority leader the program for the balance of this day and into next week.

The SPEAKER. Without objection.

There was no objection.

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, if the distinguished minority leader will yield, the program for today is quite simply to adopt the rule and conduct the general debate on the State Department authorization bill.

We hope that will come now; it is an open rule, not a controversial rule, and we would like to hope that it would be adopted by a voice vote. If it is not adopted by a voice vote, it will be adopted, we hope, by a recorded vote, and then we will get into the general debate on that bill.

That concludes the legislative business for this week.

Mr. MICHEL. Might I interrupt the majority leader to inquire if we would proceed to read the bill until, or just simply conclude general debate, or would they begin to read the bill until there might be a rollcall or a controversial amendment that would have to be voted on.

Mr. WRIGHT. It is our hope and expectation, and to the degree that the gentleman would cooperate in that expectation, probably a reality, that there would be no further votes today.

The rule, as usually, provides that the bill shall be considered as read and open to amendment at any point, or they might—they will not get into the amending process today in any event. That is not the plan.

The plan would be that that would go over until Tuesday next. The plan is that on Monday next we meet at noon and have two suspensions. One amending the Panama Canal Act of 1979 and the other, accepting a statue of Jeannette Rankin, the Congresswoman from Montana who twice served in this body.

On Tuesday we would hope to meet at noon and we have no suspensions scheduled. I have, however, along with the Speaker, engaged in a colloquy of which I am sure the distinguished minority leader is aware, with the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. FRENZEL] in which we have agreed that someone from your side of the aisle would be recognized to make a preferential motion on Tuesday, the intent of such motion as I understand it, would be to vacate the proceedings in the matter concerning the recount in Indiana's Eighth Congressional District and to call for another election there.

That motion would be, of course, a preferential motion, and as I understand it the plan, and I want to express my appreciation for your having divulged to the leadership your intent to bring it at that time will be entertained.

If that is rejected, it would be our purpose then, after having dealt with the State Department and related agencies authorization bill and concluded it on Tuesday, on Wednesday then to take up the resolution from the House Administration Committee to seat the Representative from the Eighth District of Indiana.

Following that, we would go to the Foreign Assistance Act authorization. Meet at noon on Wednesday and at 11 o'clock on the balance of the week, and those are the things we have scheduled for next week, the things we anticipate; unless other business intrudes meanwhile of which we are unaware.

Mr. FRENZEL. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MICHEL. Yes, I would be happy to yield.

Mr. FRENZEL. I would think with the announcement of that schedule for next week which calls for one vote on Tuesday on a resolution which would declare Indiana's Eighth District congressional seat vacant and a vote on Wednesday on a motion from the House Administration Committee calling for the seating of one of the candidates, it would not be necessary in the absence of some unusual substantive disagreement to have a vote on the rule today.

Is that the gentleman's understanding?

Mr. MICHEL. It is my understanding it is a noncontroversial rule.

Mr. FRENZEL. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. MICHEL. If I might inquire further of the majority leader, I have

been asked on the suspensions Monday, would Members be advised to be here for recorded votes on those suspensions, or would they be—

Mr. WRIGHT. Well, we initially had suggested that Members should be here on Monday in order to be recorded on those votes.

Let me just say quite frankly, as to my friend the minority leader, that our purpose in asking Members to be present on those votes was to alert Members to the necessity to be here in the Chamber on that day in order that they might avoid being embarrassed by an absence, when an unexpected motion from the gentleman's side of the aisle might confront them.

Now, if the gentleman is prepared to give us assurances at this time that there will be no unexpected motions of that kind requiring votes, we could enter into a gentleman's agreement, I think, which Members on both sides might appreciate; to the effect that votes on those two suspensions might be postponed until Tuesday and taken on Tuesday. If we could have that kind of an assurance.

Mr. MICHEL. I am not altogether sure that the gentleman is prepared to give them that kind of assurance at this juncture, and would probably defer on that.

Mr. WRIGHT. In that event, I think Members all would be well-advised to plan to be present on Monday, and we will plan then to have votes on the two suspensions after the debate of the two.

The SPEAKER. The Chair would say, under the prerogatives of the Chair, to the leader of the Republican Party, Mr. MICHEL:

Mr. MICHEL, under the prerogatives of the Speaker, I would say that the two matters that would be on the floor, the two suspensions, under the prerogative of the Speaker, the vote will come on them on Tuesday.

That does not mean that there cannot be other rollcalls; for example, the approval of the Journal or something of that nature.

So in view of the fact that, Mr. Majority Leader, and since there has been general discussion of the general agreement on what the schedule will be, then the whip notice will be changed to say the votes on Monday on the suspensions will take place on Tuesday.

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, I trust the Speaker understood the response of the minority leader the same way I understood it; to the effect that he cannot give assurances that there will be no unexpected votes called for on Monday.

The SPEAKER. The Chair understands that, but on those two particular votes, the Chair would not anticipate after the agreement that has been made that there would be any-

thing of any serious nature to come up, but of course Members can always call for a vote at the start of the day, but things are always subject to change without notice in a legislative body; you cannot tell the judgment of people and what they will do.

□ 1150

But that is the way it appears at this particular time, that there would be no serious rollcall if the gentleman had business back in his home area.

Mr. WRIGHT. In that case, Mr. Speaker, the plan would be—

The SPEAKER. Two suspensions.

Mr. WRIGHT. Debate the suspensions on Monday, vote on them on Tuesday.

The SPEAKER. Right.

Mr. WRIGHT. But Members need be advised that there might be some other vote on Monday.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman is correct.

May I say, after agreement with the Republican leadership, the motion pictures that were taken of the election task force hearing that took place for several hours, will be shown on in-house television on Monday of next week.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY, APRIL 29, 1985

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet at noon on Monday next.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

REQUEST TO DISPENSE WITH CALENDAR WEDNESDAY BUSI- NESS ON WEDNESDAY NEXT

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the business in order under the Calendar Wednesday rule be dispensed with on Wednesday next.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER. Objection is heard.

HOOR OF MEETING ON WEDNESDAY NEXT

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns on Tuesday it adjourn to meet at noon on Wednesday next.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Ms. FIEDLER. Mr. Speaker, I have a parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. Speaker, I was wondering if the Chair could tell me at what time the Journal vote began that was just cast.

The SPEAKER. It is the information of the Chair that the vote began at 11:05 and was completed about 11:35.

Ms. FIEDLER. I thank the Chair.

A DAY OF VINDICATION

(Mr. MITCHELL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from New York [Mr. BIAGGI] was gracious enough to let me precede him on the 1-minute, because this is a thrilling, thrilling day for me. Indeed, this is a day of vindication for me. I have always been an activist. And to see the Republican Party begin to follow the activist techniques of H. Rap Brown and Stokely Carmichael and Eldridge Cleaver is really magnificent. I was delighted to see you on the Capitol steps singing "We Shall Overcome." Of course, you did not know the words. And I would suggest that by the time you go to your next NAACP meeting in your districts, be sure to know the words to "We Shall Overcome."

This is a day of vindication for me to see the staid, old Republican Party begin to be true activists. That is magnificent.

Now, I have a few words of caution for you: The next time you use some activist techniques, be sure to raise the clenched fist in utter defiance, as was done in the past. Also, I should warn you that if you are an activist you should be prepared to go to jail, and I hope some of you will go to jail.

Finally, my newly found activist friends, I hope you will pursue this activism in your districts where racism and sexism abound.

RETALIATION FOR MURDER OF MAJ. ARTHUR NICHOLSON

(Mr. BROOMFIELD asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, news reports today indicate that the administration may expel a Soviet diplomat in retaliation for the murder of U.S. Army Maj. Arthur Nicholson.

I am all for it, and I would like to recommend that Soviet Ambassador Dobrynin be the one we send packing.

It may seem harsh, but if we are going to adopt a get-tough policy, we might as well start at the top.

I know the Ambassador has many friends in Washington who will miss him. But this is serious business.

Let's let the Soviets know once and for all that if they continue to murder

our finest military men and shoot down civilian airliners, it's going to cost them more than an embassy clerk.

No one wants to go overboard. But this is the least we can do for the family of Major Nicholson and the honor and prestige of our great country.

A HIGHER STANDARD

(Mr. BIAGGI asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BIAGGI. Mr. Speaker, yesterday in New York City two police officers were arrested and another suspended over allegations that they tortured suspects under their control with devices such as electric shock guns. I commend the swiftness of the response of both Mayor Koch and the Queens district attorney in this matter.

As a police officer for 23 years in New York City and having been associated with law enforcement most of my adult life, it grieves me deeply each and every time there are allegations involving criminal misconduct against police officers. I am especially appalled when they involve brutality against civilians, which does so much to shatter the confidence and relations between the police and the community.

Mr. Speaker, there is a higher standard that police officers must adhere to both in terms of enforcing and upholding the law. There simply can be no compromising on these standards. When there is wrongdoing, it must be dealt with swiftly and with certainty. However, cases of criminal misconduct against individuals should not serve as an indictment against all of law enforcement. That would be wrong, for there are countless thousands of dedicated people in law enforcement who risk their lives on a daily basis to protect the people. They are more typical of our law enforcement personnel.

WHAT KIND OF FOOLS ARE WE?

(Mr. McCOLLUM asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. McCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, yesterday the U.S. House of Representatives cast a tragic vote. Yesterday the House endorsed unilateral disarmament in the face of Communist aggression in Central America. By voting yesterday to deny any aid to the Contra freedom fighters against the Communist Sandinistas in Nicaragua, we eliminated the one weapon that was realistic that we had to contain the Communist expansionist intentions of the Sandinista Nicaraguans.

I submit to you that it is interesting to note that today, by our intelligence accounts, there are about 8,000 Cubans in some advisory capacity inside Nicaragua, and our intelligence says that about 2,000 or more are there in a military advisory capacity. As a gesture to show what kind of wonderful response we will get to this unilateral disarmament we voted yesterday, the leadership of the Sandinista Communists declared today that they are going to send home, on May 2, 100 of those 8,000 Cuban advisers.

What kind of fools are we?

REPRESENTATIVE LEON PANETTA COMMENDED FOR WORK ON TASK FORCE

(Mr. VOLKMER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. VOLKMER. Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I rise on this occasion to commend our colleague, the gentleman from California, LEON PANETTA, for the outstanding work that he did heading up the task force on the question of the election in the Eighth District of Indiana.

I think it takes a great deal of courage for anybody to be able to do the work that LEON did in a nonpartisan, objective manner. And I believe that anyone reading the report from the House Administration Committee comes to the same conclusion that I have, that it was a very hard job but one done in a very objective manner.

I would like to comment from that report: No one regrets more deeply than does this committee the fact that the residents of the Eighth District were not more decisive in their choice of a Representative. Because of the closeness of the election, it has been suggested that a special election should be called. But for this House to reject the results of last November's election would be to reject the citizens who voted and the individual they elected. In our democracy, the person with the majority of the votes wins, regardless how slim that majority might be. If four votes is not enough, how many would be? Five or eight or ten? Or would it have to be 25, 38, or 50? This committee accepts the general principle that "nothing short of an impossibility of ascertaining for whom the majority of votes were given ought to vacate an election." We are not faced with that impossibility. We have a vote tally produced by the GAO under committee rules and direction, which is a valid tally, a fair, accurate, and complete tally.

A DISTINCTION WITHOUT A DIFFERENCE

(Mr. THOMAS of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. THOMAS of California. Mr. Speaker, pity the poor chairman of the Task Force on Indiana's Eighth District. Mr. PANETTA has been clinging to a distinction without a difference. He said, "Count some ballots, but not all the ballots." The reason? Out of the 6 months that the county clerk held the ballots, some of them made a 1-day trip to the precinct on election day.

Does Mr. PANETTA know that court-houses are precincts? One day out of six months; down the stairs, up the stairs. Count some, but do not count others. The recount director said the security was the same. Why did Mr. PANETTA count some and not others? He cites Indiana law. That is right. After the majority leader asked for and by a straight partisan vote, this House agreed to refuse to honor Indiana law, and seat the certified candidate. How sad.

The Democrat leadership's justification for overturning Indiana law, ignoring its citizens' choices, and changing the outcome of the election is based upon a distinction without a difference. Justified by, yup, you guessed it, Indiana law.

DECKARD CRITICIZES REPUBLICAN CLAIMS OF DEMOCRATS TRYING TO "STEAL" SEAT

(Mr. ALEXANDER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker, former GOP Congressman Joel Deckard, saying his political bridges have been burned behind him, is critical of Republican cries that Democrats are attempting to steal the Eighth Congressional District seat.

It seems to me everything the recount commission has done has been open to the scrutiny of the public. I'd like to know how they (Democrats) are stealing it under those circumstances.

Republicans have been critical of the House's recount of the votes from the November 6 election for Democrat Frank McCloskey and Republican Rick McIntyre. They have accused the House of ignoring State laws and creating a process to guarantee a Democratic victory.

I recognize the problem of Indiana state law. That is a tough call to make, but this is a Federal election and up to this point there have been no changes. I don't believe thousands of votes should go uncounted.

More than 5,000 votes were disallowed in the county recounts of Eighth District votes because ballots did not meet requirements of the state laws.

I believe that many people, including myself, are sick to death with some of their comments. The people handling this recount cannot do anything without someone in the Republican Party crying "thief" at every turn.

Despite how the final ballots are counted—one or two votes either way—I believe a special election is the only way to resolve it.

THE DEMOCRATS HAVE ONLY BEEN ABLE TO CONSOLIDATE ON ONE ISSUE

(Mr. FRENZEL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FRENZEL. Mr. Speaker, we are beginning to hear the "Great Coverup for the Great Election Robbery of 1985." Yes, Congressman-elect McIntyre won the election; he was certified; recertified in a recount; and only after the House Democrats were able to dispense with Indiana law, invent rules of their own, count until they got a few votes ahead, and then throw out uncounted votes, were they able to declare McCloskey the possessor of more votes than McIntyre.

It is of great interest to me that the Democrat Party, one of our great parties in our two-party system, which is searching for its soul, which cannot agree on any issues, which could not pass a Nicaraguan bill yesterday, has been able to consolidate only on one issue in this whole year, and that is to steal an election from a duly elected Congressman.

WE SHALL PAY—AND PAY—FOR IT LATER

(Mr. TAUZIN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TAUZIN. Mr. Speaker, some headlines are trumpeting the story that Congress has repudiated the policy of support for the Contras in Nicaragua. I challenge that interpretation of yesterday's House activities.

While we failed to approve the administration's proposal, and failed to finally endorse any proposal to amend the administration's policy, we are yet to define a majority-approved congressional policy position on Nicaragua.

If anything, we have delayed a resolution of the issue, and we have figuratively tossed the ball, for a time, into the Sandinistas court.

Those who have argued to give the Sandinistas another chance to change—to negotiate a peaceful return to democracy and pluralism for Nicaragua—to terminate their alliance with every international terrorist organization known to man; those who believe that this new Communist regime in the mainland Americas will let its democratic neighbors alone—will soon know the truth.

And the truth, I am afraid, will not change anymore than those Marxist Sandinistas will change.

The truth is that we have witnessed the growth of an awful cancer—an

other extension of Soviet Communist colonialism into our back yard. And we will, for now, permit that cancer to grow and to spread, before we summon the will to effectively deal with it. To coin the old Fram oil filter commercial. We have in effect failed to pay for our filter today, and we shall pay—and pay—for it later.

HOW WAS IT FAIR?

(Mr. DEWINE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. DEWINE. Mr. Speaker, someone once observed that "the one pervading evil of democracy is the tyranny of the majority, or rather of that party, not always the majority, that succeeds, by force or fraud, in carrying elections."

Today, the leadership of this body stands ready to carry, by their blatant use of power, the Eighth District of Indiana congressional election. They call this fairness, but their actions belie the words. How was it fair to leave the seat vacant for 3½ months? How was it fair to deny representation to the people of Indiana's Eighth District as long as the Republican was ahead? How was it fair to make up the rules for recounting ballots on party lines?

When the State of Indiana counted the ballots, Rick McIntyre won. It is the responsibility of the Indiana secretary of state to certify the election outcome. He did so.

Now the leadership of this body and those on the other side of the aisle—hardly a disinterested group—have in a creative recount found their candidate the winner.

I guess the only thing I'm surprised at is that they only gave their candidate a four-vote victory.

LET US RESPECT THE ORDERLY PROCESS OF THIS INSTITUTION

(Mr. DURBIN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. Speaker, now that the House Administration Committee report has been published, it is clear that Frank McCloskey won the congressional race in the Eighth Congressional District of Indiana by four votes: the closest congressional contest in this century.

It is becoming increasingly clear that my Republican colleagues are disappointed with this outcome and disappointed with the fact that they have lost this contest. But it is interesting to note the tactics and rhetoric of my Republican colleagues in response to this outcome. Some Republican Members have threatened civil disobedience, guerrilla tactics, moving to expel one of our colleagues who served on the recount task force, physically restraining Members of Con-

gress from voting, disrupting the orderly process of the House, and in the press, one Republican spokesman said that they may go so far as to chain themselves to this podium.

Otherwise honorable Members of the minority party have allowed their rhetoric to descend to the point where they have accused Democratic Members of being thieves, thugs, and slime. This display has strengthened the resolve of this Member and many of my fellow Democrats to follow the orderly process of this institution, to respect the history of this body, and not to bend to these shameful threats.

When the proud and distinguished history of the Republican Party is written, my colleagues on the other side of the aisle can be assured that these sorry statements and threats will not be included.

□ 1210

PULLING THE RUG OF DEMOCRACY OUT OF INDIANA

(Mr. SHAW asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SHAW. Mr. Speaker, 24 years ago this country pulled the rug out from under some valiant freedom fighters at the Bay of Pigs in Cuba. Last night this House pulled the rug out from under some valiant freedom fighters in Nicaragua.

We have been told next week that the House Administration Committee is going to attempt to pull the rug of democracy out from under the people of the Eighth Congressional District of Indiana.

I would hope before any of my colleagues, particularly on the majority side, cast their vote next week on that important issue that you ask yourself one question: Have you taken democracy out of the Democrat Party?

MINORITY AND MAJORITY SHOULD WORK TOGETHER

(Mr. COLEMAN of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. COLEMAN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I think it is important to note that it was not the Democrats who defeated the bill last night alone. In fact, more Republicans, more Republicans percentage-wise in this House, voted against sending a bill to the conference committee with the other body.

So when I hear Members state that, like the Eighth District of Indiana, it is the Democrats' fault, I only would say to the gentleman from Minnesota and those who have spoken with him this morning that all of us certainly bear a responsibility in trying to deal with that most serious problem in Central America. It is time now for all

of us to understand that it is not only one country, it is the entire hemisphere that is at stake.

We should all work together in a bipartisan fashion in order to see to it that we address the true issue, the problem of Central and South America, as well as our neighbor to the south, Mexico, and their problems in a way that will be constructive and in our best interest.

I would hope that the minority party, along with the majority party, would begin to work together, beginning today, rather than showing us a display of what the rules call dilatory tactics.

"DO SVIDANIYA," SENOR ORTEGA

(Mr. SOLOMON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, in Russia the term "Do svidaniya" means "Have a good trip," so I say "Do svidaniya, Senor Ortega. Your trip to Moscow today could not have been better timed. In fact, I predict your trip will be only the first in a series of celebrations by America's enemies over yesterday's decision by this House to, in my opinion, "abandon the cause of freedom in Central America."

The Soviets love to speak about the correlation of forces in international affairs. But I'm more impressed by the correlation of dates. This week, we have marked the 10th anniversary of our abandonment of Vietnam by setting the stage for another anniversary 10 years from now—our abandonment of Central America.

Now I know a lot of good Americans who oppose aid to the Contras, those who seem to listen to Mr. Ortega rather than our own President, thought that Mr. Ortega would respond by getting up early and building all those schools and hospitals he says Ronald Reagan has stopped him from building.

But I guess the man feels he's entitled to a vacation. Maybe a shopping spree for Soviet arms. And why not? For the Communists in Nicaragua, it's clear sailing from here on out, unless, of course, this House reverses the action it took last night.

DEFINITION TIME

(Mr. JACOBS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, it is definition time. The word is "War Wimp," noun, one who is all too willing to send others to war but never gets around to going to war himself.

The second term is "War Wimp Party," noun, singular, group of War Wimps.

Mr. Speaker, I am happy to report that a majority of my friends on the Republican side are not wearing the lapel buttons displayed by others which say, "Thou shalt not steal," which is meant to suggest criminality on the part of honorable Members of this body. Our Lord God gave us Ten Commandments, and another of those commandments is, "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor."

THOU SHALT NOT STEAL

(Mrs. BENTLEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. BENTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I am wearing one of the green buttons as are many others in this room and it does read, "Thou shalt not steal."

That admonition, you might remember, Mr. Speaker, is one of the Ten Commandments, which most of us were taught to obey from our earliest years. We obeyed because it was the will of God.

We now face a crisis in this House because the majority is about to repeal at least one of these Commandments, the one on the button. That majority has cleared the way for stealing the congressional seat in the Eighth Congressional District of Indiana.

As a freshman, I couldn't believe my ears on the day that the task force was appointed. One of the most temperate, well-respected Members of this body, the Honorable BILL FRENZEL, of Minnesota stated that the appointment signaled that "They are going to steal the seat."

It is now clear that he was right and my illusions about fair play were wrong.

Now that the theft is almost complete, the majority has committed this body to the new Commandment that might makes right.

The rest of us will continue to adhere to the old Commandments. Those still include God's prohibition "Thou shalt not steal."

LET'S GUARD THE TREASURY

(Mrs. SCHROEDER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, there is an awful lot of stealing going on from the Treasury and I think we need to talk about that. If you look at the morning paper, there is a mountain of documents that have come out about General Dynamics and many other of our military contractors who have really been out-and-out looting and raiding the taxpayers.

I think this is what we ought to act on if we want to talk about stealing because this stealing is right out of the

taxpayers' pockets. If you noticed, in the House hearings held yesterday the auditors said they are having a terrible time getting the Department of Justice to prosecute or to act on the cases of fraud and waste they have.

It is time this body gets serious about real stealing, stealing of the taxpayers' money. I also find in U.S. News & World Report this week further evidence of it, that the chairman of the board of General Dynamics gave himself a 110 percent raise last year. I want to assure you he was not at the poverty line or anywhere near it before his raise.

The people making money out of the defense bill are not the guys in uniform or not the people whose lives are on the line, but the people who are really making a monetary killing are the defense contractors, and no one in the administration is doing anything about it. Let us get serious about the business at hand and let us guard the Treasury. Let us really go after stealing.

WHAT HAS HAPPENED TO THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY?

(Mr. HILLIS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HILLIS. Mr. Speaker, what has happened to the Democratic Party?

Why has the party of Jefferson, Jackson, Roosevelt, and Kennedy—the party which has played such a significant role in the evolution of American liberty—become so morally bankrupt as to deny Rick McIntyre the seat to which he was elected?

Why has the Democratic Party chosen to cut the thread of fair play and political decency which forms the very fabric of the democracy under which we live?

Why have they chosen to use their numbers in this body to impose their will on a half million unrepresented Hoosiers?

And why has the leadership chosen to compromise the working relationship between the majority and minority parties in this House by making the Eighth District of Indiana a test of political macho?

In the end, you may seat your candidate, Mr. Speaker, but you cannot violate both principle and precedent without a price.

There may be no antidote to counter the poison which now stands as barrier between Republicans and Democrats and the work they need to accomplish in this Congress.

My last question, Mr. Speaker: Is all this really worth it?

CENTRAL AMERICA: DOSE OF REALITY—NO. 4

(Mr. GONZALEZ asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, the Reagan administration decided in 1981 to provide covert aid to stimulate a guerrilla campaign against the Government of Nicaragua. This decision was communicated in secret to the House and Senate Intelligence Committees in December of that year. Neither committee thought that the idea was particularly bright, but the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency assured one and all that this would be a small, limited-purpose operation.

The Intelligence Committees did not quite believe the assurances they were given. Accordingly, the committees agreed to allow aid to the so-called Contras, but explicitly limited the use of the funds to interdict arms that the administration claimed were being shipped from Nicaragua to rebels in El Salvador, this being the so-called Boland amendment. The committees also provided that none of the money could be used for the purpose of overthrowing the Government of Nicaragua. This proviso was secret, but President Reagan could have no doubt that the Congress very much opposed the idea of trying to carry out a guerrilla campaign against Nicaragua, for the same language was included in the Defense appropriations resolution for fiscal 1983—by a unanimous vote in the House.

Far from being a small, limited purpose effort, by the time of that December open vote in the House, the CIA had built up a 10,000-man Contra army, based in Honduras. The Contras never found any of the arms that they were supposed to be stopping, and as later events would prove, the operation was hardly one of interdicting arms. It was instead a campaign designed to overthrow the Sandinista government, notwithstanding what the law said. A few months after the adoption of the Boland amendment, the Contras, using CIA support vessels, advice, and materials, were laying mines in the harbors of Nicaragua. This was anything but an effort to interdict arms, and it was an operation of far greater scope than Congress had authorized. The blatant excesses and outright stupidity of the Nicaraguan operations infuriated even the most hawkish of hawks, who found themselves embarrassed and undercut by the violations of clear congressional policy, and the outright violation of the Boland amendment.

This is what the Boland amendment provides, and the language is the same in both the secret CIA authorization of 1982 and the publicly adopted defense title of the continuing resolution adopted later that year:

None of the funds provided in this act may be used by the Central Intelligence Agency or the Department of Defense to furnish military equipment, military training, or advice, or other support for military activities, to any group or individual, not part of a country's armed forces, for the purpose of overthrowing the Government of Nicaragua or provoking a military exchange between Nicaragua and Honduras.

But by that time, the Contra forces had already been built up far beyond what the CIA had said would be done, a force far larger than could be justified for the purposes the Intelligence Committees had authorized, and far larger than what would have been needed for the interdiction operations that CIA Director Casey had said they would be used for. The Reagan administration from the outset deceived the Intelligence Committees, and violated congressional policy, even when that policy had been adopted openly, by a 411-0 vote in the House. It was a reckless, lawless performance, proving that the Intelligence Committees had been right about their belief that the CIA could not be trusted to operate either covertly, with discretion, or cleverness—let alone be kept in reasonable control.

□ 1220

ELKS LODGES IN NORTH CAROLINA COMMENDED FOR PROGRAMS ON DRUG AWARENESS

(Mr. COBLE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, today I express thanks to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks in North Carolina for its contribution in the areas of drug awareness. Its target area is the youth enrolled in the fourth through the ninth grades. The objective is to increase their awareness of the adverse consequences of drug abuse so that they will decide for themselves to avoid drugs.

The program is under the direction of Byron Long, State president; Ernest Bell, national youth chairman; and James Green, State drug awareness chairman, who have taken great steps in not only informing our youth but their parents and teachers as well. The 41 Elks lodges of North Carolina have contributed greatly and are working to combat this cripple of the young. I salute the B.P.O.E. for its assistance in keeping our Nation strong by encouraging our next generation to avoid the use of drugs.

THE DO-NOTHING APPROACH TO CENTRAL AMERICA

(Mr. ROEMER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Speaker, I was disappointed in our actions of yester-

day. First, we passed a genuine attempt on the part of some Members to not quit the region of Central America with the Barnes-Hamilton amendment. It was a pitiful, do-nothing, run-but-not-hide amendment which I could not support, but at least it was an attempt at some middle ground, a hands-on foreign policy.

Next we defeated the Michel amendment, which would have given some limited humanitarian support to the Contras. I supported this approach. It was the minimum action for our country, but it, too, failed. Then the Congress failed to send to conference any bill.

This final failure—and let us not be fooled by comments to the contrary—in my opinion, is the sole responsibility of those Members who gave the Hamilton-Barnes option a majority in the first place. Sadly, this truth has been belatedly revealed to middle-ground Democrats.

The moderate, reasonable, middle-ground Democrats have now discovered that many Democrats want no action in Central America, no military support, no humanitarian support, no support at all.

Mr. Speaker, I ask those good men and women who know we cannot be an ostrich in our foreign policy to join with us who want to do something and formulate a policy better than the President's and surely better than yesterday's do-nothing approach.

EL SALVADOR COMMENDED FOR ITS IMMUNIZATION PROGRAM

(Mr. SMITH of New Jersey asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I took to the well of the House to inform my colleagues of the exceedingly successful mass immunization program organized in El Salvador by President Jose Napoleon Duarte. I observed this great humanitarian effort firsthand over the weekend and feel this body should appropriately congratulate President Duarte and those involved.

The campaign was a model of good planning, effective management, and interagency cooperation. Key to the vaccine campaign's success was the participation by U.S. Agency for International Development, UNICEF, PAHO, and several other agencies and organizations. I am very proud of our Government's contribution to this humanitarian effort. Very proud. It underscores our commitment to the well-being and safety of the people of El Salvador, especially her children.

Mr. Speaker, it is extremely important that we recognize the direct leadership role President Duarte played in the immunization program. It is estimated that approximately 300,000 Sal-

vadoran children were immunized and thereby protected from painful debilitating and even fatal diseases such as whooping cough, diphtheria, tetanus, measles, and polio. Tens of thousands more will be vaccinated in a followup effort. It is clear, though, that without President Duarte's leadership, there would not have been an immunization campaign in El Salvador.

Mr. Speaker, it seems to me that the major obstacle to the immunization of all the world's children is not expense—it is relatively inexpensive—nor is it lack of interest on the part of volunteers and medical staff. Indeed, the El Salvador program benefited from more than 20 international and local organizations as well as more than 18,000 Salvadoran volunteers and medical staff.

Instead, Mr. Speaker, the chief problem lies in the lack of leadership at the highest echelons of governments. With proper leadership, like in El Salvador, millions of children could be saved. It is so sad and regrettable, Mr. Speaker, that only 20 percent of the world's families are aware of and taking advantage of the new low-cost immunization mechanisms which could protect their children. As a result, more than 5 million children die and a further 5 million more are mentally and physically disabled each year from these easily preventable diseases.

Mr. Speaker, in my opinion, President Duarte provided an inspiring example to the rest of the developing world, as to how to close the gap between available immunization services and children actually immunized in a country. In El Salvador, approximately 900,000 children were in need of vaccines to protect them from these chronic diseases, and now many are protected. Despite the war-torn status of his country, President Duarte had the compassion, vision, and commitment to lead a nationwide effort to protect his country's children. We must encourage other leaders in the Third World to emulate the El Salvador program.

Mr. Speaker, I am happy to report to my colleagues that few people in El Salvador were unaware of the national immunization campaign. With President Duarte leading the project, radio stations, churches, banks, health groups, and schools all participated in the promotion, as well as the completion, of the vaccine campaign. By establishing conveniently located vaccination points—over 2,000 in El Salvador—and by coordinating specific dates and times, President Duarte ensured that more parents would be aware of the immunization programs. Thus, thousands of El Salvadoran children were immunized and an overwhelming percentage of children returned to receive all three doses which

are needed for certain vaccinations to be effective.

Mr. Speaker, there is no doubt that President Duarte's effort in El Salvador will serve as a model for similarly needed programs throughout the developing world. El Salvador is a success story, an inspiration, and an example to be duplicated elsewhere in the developing world. Accordingly, Mr. Speaker, I have introduced a resolution recognizing and applauding President Duarte for his foresight and effective leadership in this program. I am pleased that Mr. FASCELL, the distinguished chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, as well as Mr. BROOMFIELD, the ranking minority of the committee, and Mr. YATRON, chairman of the Subcommittee on Human Rights, and Mr. SOLOMON, ranking minority of that subcommittee as well as several distinguished Members including Mr. KEMP, Mr. HYDE, Mr. WOLF, Mr. MCCOLLUM, Mr. WEBER, and Mr. McEWEN have joined me as original cosponsors of my resolution.

I urge all my colleagues in the House to join me in supporting this resolution.

BACK TO THE DRAWING BOARD ON CENTRAL AMERICA

(Mr. STAGGERS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Speaker, I was dismayed by the vote last night also, that after 14 hours of debate we failed to produce a measure to address the problems confronting Central America, after 14 hours of debate on military strategy and political consequences, after 14 hours of debate in which the suffering of innocent civilians was grievously documented, and after 14 hours to say no to aid, with a postscript that we have no alternatives.

To my colleagues, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HAMILTON] and the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. BARNES], I would say they had a very good effort, and I supported that effort. There is clearly a need to bring stability and security to the region. Also it is in our power to provide humanitarian aid to solve problems brought about by such things as the polio epidemic that may well spread across Central America.

To those who say Hamilton-Barnes did nothing, I say you are wrong. To those who want no aid to the region, I say you are wrong also.

Mr. Speaker, there was an opportunity to nurture democracy throughout the region, but we have thrown out the baby with the bath water, and it is back to the drawing board.

ORTEGA CELEBRATES VICTORY, SCHEDULES MOSCOW TRIP

(Mr. LIVINGSTON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, the forces against U.S. involvement in Central America were triumphant last night, but I believe they can take little solace in their hollow victory.

The much-touted Barnes-Hamilton alternative to the President's policy failed even to retain a majority of the Members on the Democratic side of the aisle, and the transparency was given to the contention that there was any real majority support to do anything other than frustrate the President in his foreign policy initiatives.

Furthermore, for those who genuinely believe that the United States has been wrong in its involvement in Central America, let me offer you my strained congratulations. You may take great pride in the fact that your efforts were greeted with such enthusiasm by Sandinista Leader Daniel Ortega that he celebrated your victory with an immediate announcement of his intention to travel to Moscow to seek further instructions.

REAGAN URGED NOT TO VISIT BITBURG CEMETERY

(Mr. LEVINE of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LEVINE of California. Mr. Speaker, I wish to commend my colleague, the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. TORRICELLI] for the amendment that we will soon pass urging the President not to visit the cemetery at Bitburg.

Mr. Speaker, unfortunately, in addition to the very significant moral and philosophical considerations that this visit raises, the judgment of this President and his advisers to visit this site of Nazi graves raises very fundamental questions on the competence of foreign policy conduct in this administration. It provides us with the potential for severe disruptions in our relations with our most trusted and loyal allies in Western Europe. It gives the Soviets the potential for further very significant propaganda gains throughout both Western and Eastern Europe and throughout the globe.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that a cross-section, on a bipartisan basis, of this House will join in sending both a respectful and strong message to the President of the United States urging him to reverse this outrageous decision.

QUESTIONS OF INTEGRITY AND CHARACTER RELATING TO THE CONTESTED INDIANA VOTE

(Mr. SILJANDER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SILJANDER. Mr. Speaker, the Founding Fathers' idea in the Constitution for this austere establishment was an establishment of men and women of integrity and character. In the Eight District of Indiana, unfortunately, that basis of our Founding Fathers has been desecrated.

Is it integrity to create a bipartisan committee with two Democrats and one Republican? Is it integrity to throw out State law? Is it integrity to then turn around and use the State law when it is to your advantage? Is it character and integrity to count unauthorized ballots in Democratic counties and then turn around and not count unauthorized ballots from Republican counties?

Is it really integrity to literally create rules that guarantee your side victory? Is that fair play? And is it real character and integrity, as the Founding Fathers established for this institution, to count literally more votes in a precinct than there are registered voters? Is this the kind of character and integrity embodied in this institution?

Mr. Speaker, I had hoped that we would reanalyze the Eighth District of Indiana on the basis of our integrity and character.

THE TOMMY HEARNS AP- PROACH TO INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

(Mr. LUNGREN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LUNGREN. Mr. Speaker, I think yesterday's vote in this House was a tragedy, a tragedy for the people of America, a tragedy for the people of Central America and for all of this hemisphere. But I find instructive some of the comments from the Members on the other side who suggested that the approach the President wanted was wrong. They said that would tend to have people gaze upon what the Contras are doing and not focus on what the Sandinistas are doing, that if we can just have people see what the Sandinistas are doing, world opinion will make them change.

I guess we would call that the Tommy Hearn's approach to international relations. As Tommy Hearn's was sitting there on his back seeing stars, he probably thought in his mind, "I may be knocked out, but, by God, that Marvellous Hagler, his arms sure are tired."

I guess that is all we have got to do. We keep getting knocked out and knocked out and knocked out, and, by God, those Sandinistas are going to fall over from sheer exhaustion in their victories.

□ 1230

BITBURG IS NOT YOUR PLACE, MR. PRESIDENT

(Mr. PORTER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I address these remarks to our President for whom I have the deepest respect and the highest admiration.

Mr. President, do not go to Bitburg Cemetery. As cochairman of the Congressional Human Rights Caucus, I believe I speak for all of our members when I say laying wreaths at Nazi graves would be a terrible debasement of the sacrifices of tens of millions of people you care about deeply:

American combat veterans and war dead—not only in that war, but in all wars to preserve freedom;

Holocaust victims, martyred or living, and their partners in conscience, all of us, committed to keeping that memory alive;

Europeans who fought against and suffered so much at the hands of the Nazi terror. Our current allies. But also, perhaps especially, the Poles, Czechs, Hungarians, Yugoslavs, Ukrainians, and, yes, even the Russian people. They would see Bitburg through the eyes of state-controlled television, which will be spliced with visions of the horrors they remember so well. All that we have gained in standing for human freedom will be lost in your unintended embrace of its enemies.

No, Mr. President; Bitburg is not your place. Don't go.

VOTE LAST NIGHT WILL LEAD TO MORE REPRESSION AND SPREAD OF REVOLUTION IN CENTRAL AMERICA

(Mr. BURTON of Indiana asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, this morning on "Good Morning, America" Steve Bell interviewed a Vietnamese young man who in the early seventies demonstrated here in America against the Vietnam war.

After the war, he went back to Vietnam to help in the redistribution of wealth program. He told of some differences he had with the Communist government's policies and how they threw him into jail for 2½ years because of that disagreement.

He said prison is worse now than before, and the use of tiger cages still occurs.

He told of spying by neighbor on neighbor, with the withholding of food being used to control this spying. Those who complain are reported and many go to jail without a trial.

This is the Communist program used in the Soviet Union, Vietnam, Cuba, and Nicaragua.

Our vote last night to do nothing to stop these practices will lead to more repression and a spread of revolution in Central America, just as it did in Southeast Asia. There will then be many people like this Vietnamese young man—from the United States and Central America who will then see the light.

I pray it will not be too late.

THE ARROGANCE OF THE MA- JORITY ON EIGHTH DISTRICT OF INDIANA ELECTION

(Mrs. MARTIN of Illinois asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. MARTIN of Illinois. There seems to be, Mr. Speaker, some genuine confusion on the Democratic side of the aisle. As a Member who is not yet willing to say that the phrase "decent Democrat" is an oxymoron, let me explain to you how deeply the Republicans feel about what we look at as the arrogance of the majority concerning the Eighth District of Indiana.

Look at the case. We do not ask much. We do not ask much. Two probably decent people have gone through very long months, but we believe that there has been a deliberate and conscious effort to take an election, that the people of that Eighth District are not being allowed to choose their representative and that the Democrats indeed are afraid to let democracy work.

It is, and I am reminded of the 1 minute speech by the gentleman from Maryland, it is the party of Lincoln that is activist and involved and some of us who do fight and have fought racism and sexism believe maybe the Democrats should agree that the fight against racism and sexism and for democracy should finally enter the doors of the House.

A COMMENDATION TO 46 COURAGEOUS DEMOCRATS

(Mr. RITTER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RITTER. Mr. Speaker, Democrats seeking to move their party back into the center, into the mainstream of American political life, received a severe setback in yesterday's vote.

That was the vote to deny humanitarian nonlethal assistance to those fighting totalitarianism in America.

I would like to commend those 46 Democrats who had the courage to buck a conservative effort on the part of their leadership to whip their troops into line; from BARNARD to BENNETT to BEVILL to BIAGGI to STRATTON, TALLON, TAUZIN, THOMAS, and WILSON, we saw the real Democratic Party stand up, the Democratic Party of FDR, Truman, Kennedy, Humphrey, and Jackson.

In the weeks ahead there will be time for other more moderate Democrats to reevaluate their position, to reconsider the meaning of deserting freedom fighters right south of our border.

When in doubt, I urge my Democratic colleagues, bet on liberty.

DEMOCRATS HAVE CON- TROLLED RECOUNT IN EIGHTH DISTRICT OF INDIANA

(Mr. KINDNESS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KINDNESS. Mr. Speaker, I know from personal experience and observation that there are at least 70 to 80 of our colleagues on the Democratic side of the aisle who are not thieves, who are not dishonest, who do want to see the right conclusion of all this concern about the Eighth District of Indiana. Other people's observations may go beyond that. I am sure there are more.

Let me say that I am disturbed to hear the repeated misstatements by our colleagues from the other side of the aisle, such as one expressed today that the General Accounting Office conducted this recount in Indiana. That is not true.

The fact comes down to this. The Democratic Party has controlled who does the count. They hired people who happened to otherwise work for the General Accounting Office, but when you get right down to the end of the line, let us sweep away all the chaff. There were a group of ballots there. Someone counted. They were of the same category basically and some were not. You have lost your fairness argument. It is time for a special election.

CAPTURED RECORDS REVEAL COMMUNIST STRATEGY AND TACTICS

(Mr. LAGOMARSINO asked and was given permission to address the house for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and to include extraneous material.)

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, Daniel Ortega is celebrating what happened here yesterday by announcing

his decision to go to Moscow to seek additional aid. Some other people who are celebrating are El Salvador's Marxist guerrillas, because they believe the Sandinista success in crushing the Nicaraguan resistance would be decisive in their plans to bring down the Salvadoran Government.

According to documents captured last week by the Salvadoran Army, in a letter addressed to the Sandinista National Directorate dated November 24, 1983, the four top Salvadoran guerrilla commanders also expressed support for Managua's diplomatic initiatives because they help President Reagan's opposition in the United States.

The Salvadoran guerrillas hail Sandinista diplomatic efforts because they "gain time to help opposition in the United States and to internationally isolate President Reagan's aggressive plans toward Nicaragua and El Salvador."

No other reason for their support of diplomacy was listed.

The guerrilla commanders dismiss the importance of their negotiating with the Salvadoran Government because "dialogue does not play an important role in our diplomatic battles."

Rebel commanders also asked the Sandinista Directorate for "a much higher level of logistical assistance" since "coordination and cooperation" between the Salvadoran guerrillas and the Sandinistas is of the highest priority.

Mr. Speaker, I include the article by Roger Fontaine of the Washington Times, as follows:

CAPTURED RECORDS REVEAL COMMUNIST STRATEGY, TACTICS
(By Roger Fontaine)

El Salvador's Marxist guerrilla leaders believe a Sandinista success in crushing the Nicaraguan resistance would be decisive in their plans to bring down the Salvadoran democratic government, according to documents captured last week.

In a letter addressed to the Sandinista national directorate dated Nov. 24, 1983, the four top Salvadoran guerrilla commanders also expressed support for Managua's diplomatic initiatives because they help President Reagan's opposition in the United States. The letter and other documents seized by the Salvadoran army were obtained by The Washington Times.

Rebel leaders stressed "the internal consolidation of the Sandinista Popular Revolution is the 'determining factor for our liberation process.'"

"At this time, the highest priority for the FSLN [Sandinistas] is to continue and aggravate the wearing away of the enemy forces"—the Nicaragua resistance—"which in turn will allow us to enter that situation with our political and military forces better developed and consolidated, and with a larger capacity to bog down the aggression if it were to happen."

The guerrilla commanders' statement refers to a pledge by the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, or FMNL, to respond to the introduction of U.S. combat troops in Central America, according to one State Department official.

The guerrillas hail Sandinista diplomatic efforts because they "gain time to help opposition in the United States and to internationally isolate [President Reagan's] aggressive plan towards Nicaragua and El Salvador."

No other reason for their support of diplomacy was listed.

The guerrilla commanders dismiss the importance of their negotiating with the Salvadoran government because "dialogue does not play an important role in our diplomatic battles."

Important diplomatic "battles" listed in the letter included mustering "international pressure" to stop "U.S. intervention."

Rebel commanders also asked the Sandinista directorate for "a much higher level of logistical assistance" since "coordination and cooperation" between the Salvadoran guerrillas and the Sandinistas "is of the highest priority."

"We believe that present circumstances are favorable to take daring steps in this direction," they added.

The documents, according to State Department officials, constitute the richest haul of material detailing the inside workings of the Salvadoran rebels and their relationship with the Nicaraguan government since the capture of a diary belonging to the chairman of the El Salvadoran Communist party five years ago.

More documents are expected to be released shortly.

They were seized by the Salvadoran army in a raid on a guerrilla base camp last week in El Salvador's San Vicente province in which seven guerrillas were killed and a high-ranking political-military section chief, Nidia Diaz, was captured.

The camp, according to officials, belonged to the Central American Revolutionary Workers' Party (PRTC), one of five military factions that belong to the FMLN guerrilla coalition.

The commanders' letter was in reply to a Sandinista foreign commission report given them for comment. The report outlines Managua's diplomatic strategy.

The closeness of their working relationship, according to State Department officials, is demonstrated in the military commanders' letter.

The FMLN commanders who signed the letter included Shafik Jorge Handal, chairman of the El Salvadoran Communist Party, Joaquin Villalobos, head of the Popular Revolutionary Army, Roberto Roca of the Central American Revolutionary Workers' Party, and Leonel Gonzalez of the Popular Liberation Forces.

The guerrilla leaders, all headquartered in Nicaragua, stated their agreement was the Sandinista foreign affairs commission's report and its conclusions that the U.S. election period was "the appropriate moment to influence the American electorate."

"The Sandinista Popular Revolution and the Salvadoran Revolutionary Movement are the most sensitive points in Central America and they could bog down the present Reagan Administration," the letter said.

The military commanders underlined the importance of defeating "the aggressive policy of Reagan" through "the joint efforts of the Socialist Camp, the National Liberation Movements and all the Progressive Forces . . ."

Officials did not explain why the documents, available since last week, were only distributed Tuesday night during the House debate on funding for the Nicaraguan resist-

ance forces. The rebel camp was captured on April 18.

Salvadoran rebel cooperation and assistance to the Sandinistas shows up in another captured document, the hand-written notes of an undated meeting between FMLN and Sandinista officials in which joint efforts were outlined, including contingency planning.

The minutes state that U.S. "aggression" against Nicaragua was inevitable and to be launched "within a few days." They affirm that the common interest of the Sandinistas and the Salvadoran rebels was the "defense of the Nicaraguan revolution."

According to the minutes, cooperation was more than rhetorical. Officials agreed that an FMLN military unit was to receive one month of intensive military training and then be deployed to a border area closest to Nicaragua.

The minutes disclose that "at the first shots" indicating a U.S. attack on Nicaragua, FMLN propaganda materials and funds are to be shipped from Nicaragua to El Salvador.

The document also indicated that this would be a joint decision of the Sandinistas and the FMLN.

Other captured documents show the Salvadoran rebels are dependent on other Soviet bloc states for training and instruction.

On a page of a captured guerrilla calendar for May 1984 are found names of guerrillas destined for instruction in Bulgaria, the Soviet Union and Vietnam.

Other foreign training was indicated in captured guerrilla personnel files. The cards list names, pseudonyms, sex, civil state, number of children, profession, schooling, military experience and physical problems.

The last line of each card indicates political and military training. In the file cards made available to The Washington Times, five showed instruction in Cuba, and another said simply "a military course in the exterior."

Another captured document—two pages of hand-written excerpts from a FMLN foreign affairs commission political analysis—reveals a preoccupation with the possibility of U.S. combat troops being deployed in the region.

In paragraph 17, the report says if aggression against Nicaragua begins, "the frontiers disappear."

It characterized the Reagan administration as the most aggressive in recent years and stated that its interventionism was aimed at Central America and Grenada.

Although the report is undated, it refers to "our tragic defeat in Grenada"—which one State Department official said indicates the FMLN's "full identification with the Marxists-Leninists in Grenada" and "reaffirms a common thread throughout the documents, which is the importance placed on communication and cooperation with other communist groups."

PARTY LINE VOTE OF TASK FORCE

(Mr. MONSON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MONSON. Mr. Speaker, in their second hearing, when McCloskey was behind by 12 votes, the task force from House Administration voted to count 10 unnotarized absentee ballots.

In the final hearing, after McCloskey had moved into a three-vote lead, the task force decided on a 2 to 1, party line vote, not to count the other 32 unnotarized absentee ballots.

When the Committee on House Administration met to review the report of its task force, Mr. SHUMWAY, selected by the Democrats to supervise the task force recount, testified that the 32 unnotarized absentee ballots the task force refused to count had been afforded the same level of security as the 10 notarized absentee ballots the task force had previously voted to count.

Further questioning brought the following exchange:

Congressman THOMAS. If you agreed to count the first ballots, what would you have done in your professional position with the second set of ballots? Would you have counted them or not counted them?

Mr. SHUMWAY. Based on the security and handling, I guess we would have counted them.

□ 1240

COUNTING THE VOTES IN INDIANA'S EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

(Mr. COBEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. COBEY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to repeat what my distinguished colleague from Utah [Mr. MONSON] just mentioned because it bears repeating.

In a second meeting when McCloskey was behind by 12 votes, the task force voted to count 10 unauthorized absentee ballots.

In the final hearing after McCloskey had moved into a three-vote lead, the task force decided on a 2-to-1 party line vote not to count the other 32 unauthorized absentee ballots.

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THE 5 HOUR AND 45 MINUTE TAPE GAP

(Ms. OAKAR asked and was given permission to address the House for 1

minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. OAKAR. Mr. Speaker, I understand there is a 14-minute tape, paid for by the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, concerning hearings that the Task Force on Elections had regarding the McCloskey-McIntyre issue.

This 14-minute tape, based on hours and hours, more than 6 hours of one hearing, for example, was spliced and put together in such a way as to misrepresent what really happened. I call that the 5 hour and 45 minute tape gap.

Where have we heard that before? We remember in the Watergate situation there were a number of hours of tapes that were not there, and it created a national scandal.

I urge my friends on the other side of the aisle to take a look at all of the proceedings rather than this spliced 14-minute tape based on hours of the proceedings. Anyone can splice a tape to make it look any way they want.

Why are you afraid to look at the entire proceedings? You know why. Because Frank McCloskey did in fact win the election.

The GAO and the Director of Elections chosen by the Republicans, I might add, indeed found him to be the winner.

SHOWING OF TAPE OF ENTIRE PROCEEDINGS OF ELECTION TASK FORCE

(Mr. COATS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. COATS. Mr. Speaker, just in reply to the gentlewoman from Ohio [Ms. OAKAR] who just spoke previously, perhaps the gentlewoman was not present on the floor when the leadership discussed the agreement between the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. FRENZEL], and the majority leader as to the fact that the entire proceedings would be shown to all House Members who are interested on Monday over House television.

So in response to a resolution passed by the Republican conference we feel that all of the proceedings are open to be seen and we welcome that you watch the entire thing.

Ms. OAKAR. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COATS. I am happy to yield.

Ms. OAKAR. Is it not true that there is a 14- or 15-minute spliced tape that was shown to your side of the aisle, and that the manner in which it was spliced outraged individuals?

I can understand that when it is put together in a manipulative way.

Is it true you have a tape like that?

Mr. COATS. If the gentlewoman would yield back the time, absolutely it is true. We did not have at our con-

ference the privilege of watching all 6 hours, and so we had an edited version. And all Members have also had the opportunity to see the entire version, and many have seen that and watched it.

Ms. OAKAR. I hope the responsible Members will see the entire proceedings.

Mr. COATS. I hope so, too.

SENSE OF CONGRESS RESOLUTION REGARDING THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

(Mr. FASCELL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, at the appropriate time it would be my purpose to ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of a resolution in the House.

That resolution would express the sense of Congress that:

First, the U.S. Government should pay honor to the memories of the millions of innocent civilians and hundreds of thousands of American and allied soldiers who suffered and died at the hands of the Nazis;

Second, on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the end of the Second World War, it is fitting and appropriate for the President, in a gesture of reconciliation, to visit the Federal Republic of Germany, a country which has taken its place among the community of democratic nations and which is now a friend and ally of the United States;

Third, the President should recognize the importance of the relationship between our Nation and the Federal Republic of Germany by paying tribute to appropriate symbols of that Nation's current democracy; and

Fourth, the President should reconsider the inclusion of the Bitburg Cemetery in his forthcoming trip to the Federal Republic of Germany.

THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO BITBURG CEMETERY

(Mr. SCHUMER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, today, as the gentleman from Florida [Mr. FASCELL] has stated, it is his intention to bring up a resolution urging the President to reconsider his visit to Bitburg.

It has been told to us that the whip on the other side will object to bringing this resolution before us. I would beseech that whip, the good gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. LOTT] not to do that.

This is an issue that transcends party politics. Many people, including the good gentleman from Mississippi, have spoken out against the President visiting Bitburg.

I cannot tell you, sir, in my district, which has more Holocaust survivors than any other in the country, the depth of the anguish felt about the President continuing on this course.

He does not intend to do wrong, but he is doing wrong. He is making a large segment of the American people feel that their suffering went in vain.

These are people who love America, who are proud of America, as we all are. And yet when the President visits a Nazi cemetery where SS members are buried, he is slapping them in the face.

Please, I say to the gentleman from Mississippi, do not object, and let this resolution go through.

VOTE FOR A SPECIAL ELECTION IN INDIANA'S EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

(Mr. GINGRICH asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, last night there were 47 Democrats, I believe, who showed great courage in voting for what they believed in, in order to save freedom in Central America. They resisted pressures from within their own party and resisted pressure from many organized groups, and they did what they thought was right.

Next Tuesday there will be an opportunity to vote for a special election in Indiana. In a situation so totally muddled that there is not a single newspaper in the country that is endorsing the Democratic leadership effort to seat one person by a 4-vote margin out of 234,000, I would hope that every Democrat will look at the example of the 47 last night and will show us a step toward bipartisanship and toward an opportunity to have a rational rest of the session by voting for a special election and not voting for the leadership position. And, indeed, possibly even convincing the leadership to change their mind and vote for a special election.

THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO BITBURG

(Mr. TORRICELLI asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. Speaker, I, too, want to speak with the regret that this House today will not be able to address the President and give him the advice that he needs to receive.

We have all admired the President in his ability to communicate, to seize symbols.

In his coming visit to Germany he will seize the wrong symbol. That is an error of many dimensions.

It should not become a partisan issue. We should not be divided in giving the President the advice that he must receive.

We do not say the President should not seek a symbol of reconciliation with the people of Germany. But there are many symbols. This is the wrong one. Bitburg is a symbol of German soldiers who led American troops to a clearing and murdered them. It is a symbol of the SS who conspired to construct a death machine unprecedented in the world. And it is an opportunity for the Soviet Union to use as propaganda the wrong symbol of America seizing back into the past.

□ 1250

THE EIGHTH DISTRICT OF INDIANA ELECTION DISPUTE

(Mr. MYERS of Indiana asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. MYERS of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, earlier today the gentleman from Missouri, our colleague, praised the task force from the House Administration Committee for its great job which it did in the Eighth District of Indiana in conducting the recount. And the task force did direct that recount. But the gentleman from Missouri did ask the question: If four votes is not enough, how many is enough? How many are enough? I would remind the gentleman, and I know he has left the floor, that 34 votes majority was not enough on January 3 when it was for the Republican candidate; 417 majority was not enough on February 7 when, again, they cast their votes for the Republican candidate. But in some way four is enough now.

During that earlier vote I heard several of the majority party Democrats speaking about, "Yes, it is a hot issue here, the election in Indiana, but not in our districts."

Well, let me tell you, I spoke last night in Virginia to a churchmen's group. I spoke about the spiritual aspect of Members of Congress, about our prayer group that many of us do participate in weekly. I did not talk about politics.

I spoke about 15 minutes.

The last 15 minutes I left open for questions and answers.

The very first question, the second, third, and fourth questions asked of me had nothing to do with activities of this House, as far as economic problems of the country.

In Virginia they asked about what is happening to that stolen election in Indiana? Well, if you think it is not an issue in your home district, you may be fooled. It will be if it is not now, I can assure you.

THE VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT TO BITBURG

(Mr. WYDEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to say in my 1-minute to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. LOTT] that I think it is very unfortunate that the American people are not going to have a chance to debate and have an opportunity to hear this resolution which is of a very mild nature. The resolution asks only that the President reconsider his position to go to the Bitburg Cemetery. That decision has brought pain to millions of Americans. It has brought pain to thousands of World War II veterans who left their youth on the battlefields of Germany and Eastern Europe in the fight to end Nazi terrorism and preserve freedom of religion, freedom of speech, and freedom of thought.

It has brought pain to the families of those thousands of other courageous Americans whose lives were taken from them in the same noble endeavor.

The resolution that we seek to debate today does not condemn the President, it does not even request that he cancel his visit, it asks only that he reconsider his decision and look at other options.

There are many other options where the President could honor non-Jewish German nationals who fought the Nazi terrorism. We hope he would do so.

THE "GOOD" INTENTIONS OF THE NICARAGUAN GOVERNMENT

(Mr. WALKER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, yesterday we received a lot of assurances on the floor about the "good" intentions of the Nicaraguan Government. I would like to show some of those statements by reading from the RECORD here, a statement from yesterday.

Mr. MACK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield to me?

Mr. WALKER. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. MACK. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, under rule XVI does the gentleman have permission to quote from the RECORD?

Mr. WALKER. I do not.

PERMISSION TO READ FROM CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent under rule XVI to quote from the RECORD.

Mr. MACK. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The **SPEAKER** pro tempore. Objection is heard.

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. WALKER

Mr. **WALKER**. Mr. Speaker, I move that I be permitted under rule XVI to quote from the RECORD.

The **SPEAKER** pro tempore. The question is whether under rule XXX the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. **WALKER**] should be permitted to read.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. **WALKER**. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The **SPEAKER** pro tempore. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 351, nays 14, answered "present" 6, not voting 62, as follows:

[Roll No. 71]

YEAS—351

Ackerman	Coelho	Gaydos
Addabbo	Coleman (MO)	Gekas
Akaka	Coleman (TX)	Gibbons
Alexander	Combest	Gilman
Anderson	Conte	Gingrich
Andrews	Cooper	Glickman
Annunzio	Coughlin	Gordon
Applegate	Courter	Gradison
Archer	Coyne	Gray (IL)
Armey	Craig	Gray (PA)
Aspin	Crane	Gregg
Atkins	Crockett	Guarini
AuCoin	Dannemeyer	Gunderson
Barnard	Darden	Hall (OH)
Barnes	Daschle	Hall, Ralph
Barton	Daub	Hamilton
Bates	Davis	Hammerschmidt
Bedell	DeLay	Hansen
Beilenson	Dellums	Hartnett
Bennett	Derrick	Hawkins
Bentley	DeWine	Hayes
Bereuter	Dickinson	Heftel
Berman	Dicks	Hendon
Bevill	Dingell	Henry
Biaggi	DioGuardi	Hertel
Billrakis	Dixon	Hiller
Billey	Dorgan (ND)	Hillis
Boehlt	Dowdy	Holt
Boner (TN)	Downey	Hopkins
Bonior (MI)	Dreier	Horton
Borski	Dwyer	Howard
Boucher	Dyson	Hoyer
Boulter	Early	Hubbard
Breaux	Eckart (OH)	Hughes
Brooks	Eckert (NY)	Hunter
Broomfield	Edgar	Hutto
Brown (CA)	Edwards (CA)	Hyde
Brown (CO)	Edwards (OK)	Ireland
Broyhill	Emerson	Jacobs
Bruce	English	Jeffords
Bryant	Erdreich	Jenkins
Burton (CA)	Evans (IA)	Johnson
Burton (IN)	Evans (IL)	Jones (OK)
Bustamante	Fawell	Jones (TN)
Byron	Feighan	Kanjorski
Callahan	Fiedler	Kaptur
Campbell	Fields	Kasich
Carney	Fish	Kastenmeier
Carper	Filippo	Kemp
Carr	Florio	Kennelly
Chandler	Foglietta	Kildee
Chappie	Foley	Kleczka
Cheney	Fowler	Kolbe
Clay	Franklin	Kostmayer
Clinger	Frenzel	Kramer
Cobey	Fuqua	LaFalce
Coble	Gallo	Lagomarsino

Lantos	Olin	Snyder
Leach (IA)	Ortiz	Solarz
Leath (TX)	Owens	Solomon
Leland	Oxley	Spence
Lent	Packard	Spratt
Levin (MI)	Panetta	St Germain
Levine (CA)	Parris	Staggers
Lewis (CA)	Pashayan	Stark
Lightfoot	Pease	Stenholm
Long	Penny	Stokes
Lott	Perkins	Strang
Lowery (CA)	Pickle	Stratton
Lowry (WA)	Porter	Stump
Lujan	Price	Sundquist
Luken	Pursell	Sweeney
Lundine	Quillen	Swift
Lungren	Rangel	Swindall
Mack	Ray	Synar
MacKay	Regula	Tallon
Madigan	Reid	Tauke
Manton	Richardson	Tauzin
Marker	Ridge	Taylor
Marlenee	Rinaldo	Thomas (CA)
Martin (IL)	Ritter	Thomas (GA)
Martin (NY)	Roberts	Torres
Martinez	Robinson	Torricelli
McCain	Roemer	Towns
McCandless	Rogers	Traxler
McCollum	Rose	Udall
McCurdy	Roth	Valentine
McEwen	Roukema	Vander Jagt
McHugh	Rowland (CT)	Vento
McKernan	Rowland (GA)	Visclosky
McKinney	Roybal	Volkmer
McMillan	Rudd	Vucanovich
Meyers	Sabo	Walgren
Mica	Saxton	Walker
Michel	Schaefer	Watkins
Mikulski	Schneider	Waxman
Miller (OH)	Schroeder	Weber
Miller (WA)	Schuetz	Weiss
Mineta	Schumer	Wheat
Molinar	Sharp	Whitehurst
Mollohan	Shaw	Whitley
Monson	Shumway	Whittaker
Montgomery	Shuster	Whitten
Moore	Sikorski	Williams
Moorhead	Siljander	Wilson
Morrison (CT)	Siskis	Wirth
Morrison (WA)	Skeen	Wolf
Mrazek	Skelton	Wolpe
Murphy	Slattery	Wortley
Myers	Slaughter	Wright
Natcher	Smith (FL)	Wyden
Nelson	Smith (NE)	Wyllie
Nichols	Smith (NH)	Yates
Nielson	Smith (NJ)	Yatron
Nowak	Smith, Denny	Young (AK)
O'Brien	Smith, Robert	Young (FL)
Oakar	Snowe	Young (MO)

NAYS—14

Donnelly	Lehman (FL)	Petri
Dornan (CA)	Livingston	Rahall
Durbin	Mitchell	Sensenbrenner
Fascell	Oberstar	Zschau
Kindness	Pepper	

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—6

Conyers	Gejdenson	Obey
Frank	Gonzalez	Studds

NOT VOTING—62

Anthony	Gephardt	Miller (CA)
Badham	Goodling	Moakley
Bartlett	Green	Moody
Bateman	Grotberg	Murtha
Boggs	Hall, Sam	Neal
Boland	Hatcher	Rodino
Bonker	Hefner	Roe
Bosco	Huckaby	Rostenkowski
Boxer	Jones (NC)	Russo
Chappell	Kolter	Savage
Coats	Latta	Scheuer
Collins	Lehman (CA)	Schulze
Daniel	Lewis (FL)	Seiberling
de la Garza	Lipinski	Shelby
Duncan	Lloyd	Smith (IA)
Dymally	Loeffler	Stallings
Fazio	Matsui	Stangeland
Ford (MI)	Mavroules	Trafficant
Ford (TN)	Mazzoli	Weaver
Frost	McDade	Wise
Garcia	McGrath	

□ 1310

Messrs. **KINDNESS**, **LIVINGSTON**, **PETRI**, **DORNAN** of California, and **ZSCHAU** changed their votes from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. **LEATH** of Texas and Mr. **PANETTA** changed their votes from "nay" to "yea."

Mr. **OBEY** and Mr. **STUDDS** changed their votes from "yea" to "present."

So the motion was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The **SPEAKER** pro tempore (Mr. **ROBINSON**). The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. **WALKER**] is recognized for 30 seconds.

Mr. **WALKER**. I thank the Chair.

The RECORD of April 24, 1985 on page 9222, has this statement:

The Hamilton substitute adopts a carrot-and-stick approach that makes clear congressional concern about the Sandinistas' close links to Cuba and the Soviet Union, their violations of human rights, and their efforts to destabilize the region. These are specified along with removal of a military adviser and the offer of economic and development programs.

That was used to say that the Hamilton substitute was tough.

I do not think that Mr. Ortega was listening. He headed for the Soviet Union.

REQUEST FOR CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 130, EXPRESSING SENSE OF CONGRESS WITH RESPECT TO PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Mr. **FASCELL**. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration in the House of a concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 130) expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to the President's visit to the Federal Republic of Germany in May 1985, which I send to the desk.

If consent is granted, I would yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. **BROOMFIELD**] and reserve 15 minutes to myself.

The **SPEAKER** pro tempore. The Clerk will report the title of the concurrent resolution.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The **SPEAKER** pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

Mr. **LOTT**. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I understood that the policy that had been announced by the Speaker was that the House was directed that it was not in order to bring up legislation by unanimous consent unless that request had been cleared with the leadership on both sides, to wit: it also says that should include the majority and minority floor leadership, and committee and

subcommittee chairmen and ranking minority members.

I was not notified. I am under the impression the gentleman from Texas, the majority floor leader, was not notified, and, therefore, I presume that the Speaker, the Chair, in this case, would not recognize this unanimous-consent request.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Would the gentleman from Florida advise the Chair what clearance he has?

Mr. FASCELL. If the gentleman would yield—

Mr. LOTT. Further reserving the right to object, I will be glad to yield.

Mr. FASCELL. The matter was cleared on our side.

Mr. LOTT. Was it cleared with the majority leader on your side, the majority floor leader?

Mr. FASCELL. And it was cleared on your side, with your leader, and ranking member of the full committee. Well, I am not sure who the leader is over there. And also with the chairman of the subcommittee.

Mr. LOTT. Further reserving the right to object, now, Mr. Chairman, let's don't start that kind of stuff.

Mr. FASCELL. I am trying to give the gentleman, as I gave my colleagues on the committee and the leadership on the minority side, absolute assurance, because the Speaker would not take this matter up until I had given him that assurance. I got that assurance on your side. After getting that done, you came on the floor and objected. I respect your position, and I assume you are part of the leadership and you have a right to object if you want to. But do not question my integrity when I say it was cleared.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, I am going to respond to that. Further reserving the right to object, it says, on page 476, House Rules and Manual:

The Chair has established a policy of conferring recognition of all Members to permit consideration of bills and resolutions by unanimous consent only when assured that the majority and minority floor leadership . . .

I am under the impression that the majority leader was not notified.

Is the Chair prepared to rule on whether or not this is going to be recognized for a unanimous-consent request, based on that?

Mr. FASCELL. Regular order, Mr. Speaker.

It seems to me that the gentleman is on his feet either to object or not object, and I wish he would go on and do something.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. Speaker, as I understand it, it is not in order, based on this rule, that I understand is in place, and I am inquiring if the Chair is going to rule that way itself. It would not be necessary for anybody else to object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair feels there is sufficient assurance of clearance.

Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

Mr. LOTT. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Objection is heard.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 2068, DEPARTMENT OF STATE, U.S. INFORMATION AGENCY, AND BOARD OF INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING AUTHORIZATIONS, 1986 AND 1987

Mr. BONIOR of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 137 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That at any time after the adoption of this resolution the Speaker may, pursuant to clause 1(b) of rule XXIII, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2068) to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 1986 and 1987 for the Department of State, the United States Information Agency, the Board of International Broadcasting, and for other purposes, and the first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. All points of order against the bill for failure to comply with the provisions of clause 5(a) of rule XXI are hereby waived. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed one hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule by titles instead of by sections, and each title shall be considered as having been read. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

□ 1320

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BONIOR] is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. BONIOR of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. TAYLOR], for purposes of debate only, pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 137 is a 1-hour open rule providing for consideration of H.R. 2068. The Department of State Authorization Act for fiscal years 1986 and 1987, with the time to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The rule also waives points of order against the bill for violations of clause

5(a) of rule XXI. Clause 5(a) prohibits appropriations in a legislative bill. This waiver is necessary because a number of provisions in the bill allow new uses of already appropriated funds, or could otherwise be interpreted as appropriations.

The rule also provides that the bill shall be read for amendment by titles instead of by sections, with each title considered as having been read. Finally, Mr. Speaker, the rule provides for one motion to recommit.

The purpose of H.R. 2068 is to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 1986 and 1987 for the Department of State, the U.S. Information Agency, and the Board for International Broadcasting (which makes grants to Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty). Included are funds for the administration of foreign affairs, international organizations and conferences, migration and refugee assistance, for the modernization of Voice of America, and for the National Endowment for Democracy.

This legislation is essential to maintain the day-to-day operations of our foreign policy throughout the world. I would like to commend the Committee on Foreign Affairs for its expeditious action on this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the adoption of this rule.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, there was no controversy concerning this rule in the Rules Committee. Both the Republican and the Democrat representing the Foreign Affairs Committee asked for this procedure, and the Rules Committee agreed.

This rule provides 1 hour of general debate and an open amending procedure for the bill authorizing the State Department, the USIA, and the Board of International Broadcasting. The Board of International Broadcasting includes both Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty.

The rule includes a waiver of the prohibition against appropriations on a legislative bill. The waiver protects two sections of the bill which technically could allocate previously appropriated funds for a new purpose.

Mr. Speaker, this State Department authorization bill was originally reported as H.R. 1931. Because two of the sections of that bill fell within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Public Works and Transportation, the Committee on Foreign Affairs decided to bring a new bill to the Rules Committee. The new bill, H.R. 2068, is identical to the old except that the two provisions within the jurisdiction of the Public Works Committee have been dropped.

Mr. Speaker, at the time of the Rules Committee meeting, the administration sent a policy statement sup-

porting the State Department authorization only if it is amended.

Mr. Speaker, under this open rule procedure, necessary improvements may be made on the bill. I support the rule in order to give the House an opportunity to make necessary improvements in this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Maine [Ms. SNOWE].

Ms. SNOWE. I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the rule for H.R. 2068, the State Department authorization. As my colleague from Ohio has explained, it is an open rule allowing for 1 hour of general debate.

This rule allows any germane amendments, and although I strongly support the committee bill, I do plan to support the amendment that will be offered by the gentleman from Florida and myself, to reduce the authorizations contained in the bill to the fiscal year 1985 spending level. This amendment would reduce funding for the Voice of America modernization and for the National Endowment for Democracy by a total of \$27.353 million, thus bringing the total funds authorized by the bill to the same amount funded in fiscal year 1985.

I want to congratulate my colleague from Florida [Mr. MICA] for the outstanding leadership he provided on this legislation. He has done an excellent job in working with all members of the committee, and has produced a bill that addresses a number of important issues. I also want to commend my colleagues on the committee and subcommittee for their value contributions to this legislation. The bill we reported gives important policy direction to the State Department, the U.S. Information Agency, and the Board for International Broadcasting. I believe it is responsive to the concerns and views expressed to us by Secretary Shultz and other officials of the administration, and has strong bipartisan support from the members of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

It is important to note that the bill we originally reported from committee was only \$27.353 million over the fiscal year 1985 level, which is a clear indication that the committee did a good job in controlling expenditures. The amendment, which those of us on the committee will urge you to support, would simply make two further adjustments, to bring the bill in at the same level as fiscal year 1985.

Mr. Speaker, I will go into further detail on this legislation during general debate. I hope the Members will support the rule, and then support the amendment to freeze spending. I urge Members to then approve H.R. 2068.

Mr. BONIOR of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Florida [Mr. MICA].

Mr. MICA. I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the rule for H.R. 2068, which will authorize appropriations for fiscal years 1986 and 1987 for the Department of State, the U.S. Information Agency, and the Board for International Broadcasting.

This legislation contains few new initiatives or authorities. For the most part, it funds existing and tested programs. It is a nuts and bolts, no frills piece of legislation which provides close to minimum funding levels for these agencies to adequately carry out their duties and missions.

We are asking for a rule that will allow all those concerned to participate in the discussions of the merits of this legislation and if they see fit, try to effectuate change. It is a good rule, it is a good bill, and I urge all of my colleagues to support it.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. LOTT].

Mr. LOTT. I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, I do not think there is any objection to this rule. It is basically an open rule. We will get to the general debate, and perhaps a whole series of amendments on the State Department authorization. I hope my colleagues will look at it very closely, because as we enter this time when we are trying to find ways to reduce the deficit and to save money or to freeze the expenditures at the previous year or go below that, I think that a lovely place to start would be the State Department authorization.

If you cannot save a little money in the State Department, I just wonder where in the world we are going to save it. I am speaking as a Representative of the Fifth Congressional District of Mississippi; not necessarily on behalf of the leadership, but I think we should scrutinize the State Department authorization very closely to make sure there is not one dime in there that could be saved.

I just wanted to get that frame of thinking in the mix, during the rule, and early so that we will all go over it very carefully. Now, I have to give credit to the committee. Fortunately, they have honed it down pretty good, and I have been looking around for a place to put some amendments, and it has been hard to find them, but I think we ought to all start this year off by analyzing very closely every piece of legislation. A good place to start would be the State Department authorization.

□ 1330

Mr. MICA. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LOTT. I would be glad to yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. MICA. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I would just like to make the point that when we addressed this legislation initially we had an agreement with majority and minority staff that we would do everything we could to bring this bill to the floor at the request level of the President, or below the President's request level.

As a matter of fact, that was our goal and we attained that goal by bringing in the 2-year authorization for \$40 million less than the President requested. I might point out that in doing that, we think we addressed the concerns that both sides share in the modernization efforts of Radio Free Europe and the Voice of America, and we still made the cuts and we still made the adjustments in a way that had total bipartisan support in the committee.

So that was our goal, continues to be our goal, and even after we reduced the \$40 million this gentleman will introduce a freeze amendment that will further cut the entire legislation to last year's level.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. Speaker, if I may reclaim my time, that is a question that I was going to ask the gentleman.

I understand that this authorization is still over the fiscal year 1985 appropriation level; is that correct?

Mr. MICA. It is over, but it will not be when the freeze amendment is offered.

Mr. LOTT. There will be an amendment that will freeze it at last years level?

Mr. MICA. yes.

Mr. LOTT. I think that would certainly help my feelings for it. We certainly should not be allowing the State Department authorization to exceed the 1985 level. If we are going to move forward with our effort to freeze all these bills or go below the freeze, we should not let this one get by.

Mr. MICA. I would just remind the gentleman that within this legislation obviously, and this is an issue that every single Member of this body is concerned with, lies funding for security in our embassies around the world, lies a great deal of the money that we added at a time when we had some concerns.

So we tried to make those reductions and still address it, and indeed we have.

Mr. LOTT. I appreciate the gentleman saying that, but you raise a good point. I am familiar with some of the embassies around the country and some of the funds available to our Ambassadors in various countries. There are some very sensitive, dangerous places in the world where there is unbelievable terrorism and we should take whatever actions are necessary to protect them.

There are some embassies, though, in situations that are nothing of that kind, and I think if we would look at some of those budgets of our embassies, we could make some savings. Security, yes. Entertainment, no.

Mr. MICA. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALKER].

Mr. WALKER. I thank the gentleman for yielding this time to me.

Mr. Speaker, I wanted to make mention of a couple of other amendments that will be offered in the course of deliberation of the bill that we will have before us.

One of those amendments will seek to utilize our embassies around the world as a focal point for attempting to achieve freedom of the press in some of the countries that do not allow free press access. There is considerable question as to how you operate in a democracy when you are inundated with disinformation from countries that do not allow the United States or anybody else to have true free press access in their country.

So an amendment will be offered to the bill that will attempt to assure that we get our embassies' cooperation in getting fundamentally more free press access in those countries around the world.

The second amendment that will be offered—and I think the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. SILJANDER], the ranking member on the African Subcommittee, will offer this, and I certainly want to cosponsor it with him—will be an amendment to mandate the Sullivan principles on our Embassy in South Africa.

Many of our businesses doing business in South Africa operate under the Sullivan code, designed to end discrimination, designed to assure that black workers in South Africa are treated with proper respect and given training and make certain that they are given the opportunities. At the present time, our Embassy is one of the worst employment situations in South Africa and it is, I think, incumbent upon this body to do there whatever we can to remedy that situation.

So we will be offering an amendment that would say in South Africa that the Embassy of the United States ought to abide by the Sullivan principles.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BONIOR of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I also have no further requests for time, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the resolution.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 383, nays 0, not voting 50, as follows:

[Roll No. 72]

YEAS—383

Ackerman
Addabbo
Akaka
Alexander
Anderson
Andrews
Annunzio
Applegate
Archer
Armey
Aspin
Atkins
AuCoin
Barnard
Barnes
Barton
Bates
Bedell
Bellenson
Bennett
Bentley
Bereuter
Berman
Bevill
Biaggi
Billakis
Billey
Boehlert
Boggs
Boner (TN)
Bonior (MI)
Bonker
Borski
Boucher
Boulter
Breaux
Brooks
Broomfield
Brown (CA)
Brown (CO)
Broyhill
Bruce
Bryant
Burton (CA)
Burton (IN)
Bustamante
Byron
Callahan
Campbell
Carney
Carper
Carr
Chandler
Chapple
Cheney
Clay
Clinger
Cobey
Coble
Coelho
Coleman (MO)
Coleman (TX)
Combest
Conte
Conyers
Cooper
Coughlin
Courter
Coyne
Craig
Crane
Crockett
Dannemeyer
Darden
Daschle
Daub
Davis

DeLay
Dellums
Derrick
DeWine
Dickinson
Dicks
DioGuardi
Dixon
Donnelly
Dorgan (ND)
Dornan (CA)
Dowdy
Downey
Dreier
Duncan
Durbin
Dwyer
Dyson
Early
Eckart (OH)
Eckert (NY)
Edgar
Edwards (CA)
Edwards (OK)
Emerson
English
Erdreich
Evans (IA)
Evans (IL)
Fascell
Fawell
Fazio
Feighan
Fiedler
Fields
Fish
Filippo
Florido
Foglietta
Foley
Ford (MI)
Fowler
Frank
Franklin
Frenzel
Fuqua
Gallo
Gaydos
Gedden
Gekas
Gephardt
Gibbons
Gilman
Gingrich
Glickman
Gonzalez
Goodling
Gordon
Gradison
Gray (IL)
Gray (PA)
Gregg
Guarini
Gunderson
Hall (OH)
Hall, Ralph
Hall, Sam
Hamilton
Hammerschmidt
Hansen
Hartnett
Hatcher
Hawkins
Hayes
Heftel
Hendon
Henry

Hertel
Hiller
Hillis
Holt
Hopkins
Howard
Hoyer
Hubbard
Huckaby
Hughes
Hunter
Hutto
Hyde
Ireland
Jacobs
Jeffords
Jenkins
Johnson
Jones (OK)
Jones (TN)
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kasich
Kastenmeier
Kemp
Kennelly
Kildee
Kleczka
Kolbe
Kostmayer
Kramer
LaFalce
Lagomarsino
Lantos
Leach (IA)
Leath (TX)
Lehman (FL)
Leland
Lent
Levin (MI)
Levine (CA)
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (FL)
Lightfoot
Livingston
Lloyd
Long
Lott
Lowery (CA)
Lujan
Luken
Lundine
Lungren
Mack
MacKay
Madigan
Manton
Markay
Marlenee
Martin (IL)
Martinez
Matsui
Mavroules
McCain
McCandless
McCollum
McCurdy
McEwen
McHugh
McKernan
McKinney
McMillan
Meyers
Mica
Michel
Mikulski
Miller (OH)

Miller (WA)
Mineta
Mitchell
Mollinari
Mollohan
Monson
Montgomery
Moore
Moorhead
Morrison (CT)
Morrison (WA)
Mrazek
Murphy
Myers
Natcher
Neal
Nelson
Nichols
Nielson
Nowak
Oakar
Oberstar
Obey
Olin
Ortiz
Owens
Oxley
Packard
Panetta
Parris
Pashayan
Pease
Penny
Pepper
Perkins
Petri
Pickle
Porter
Price
Pursell
Rahall
Rangel
Ray
Regula
Reid
Ridge
Rinaldo
Ritter
Roberts
Robinson
Roe

Roemer
Rogers
Rose
Roth
Roukema
Rowland (CT)
Rowland (GA)
Roybal
Rudd
Sabo
Saxton
Schaefer
Schneider
Schroeder
Schuette
Schumer
Sensenbrenner
Sharp
Shaw
Shelby
Shumway
Shuster
Sikorski
Siljander
Sisisky
Skeen
Skeltton
Slattery
Slaughter
Smith (FL)
Smith (IA)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NH)
Smith (NJ)
Smith, Denny
Smith, Robert
Snowe
Snyder
Solomon
Spence
Spratt
St Germain
Staggers
Stallings
Stangeland
Stark
Stenholm
Stokes
Strang
Stratton

Studds
Stump
Sundquist
Sweeney
Swift
Swindall
Synar
Tallon
Tauke
Taubin
Taylor
Thomas (CA)
Thomas (GA)
Torres
Torricelli
Towns
Traxler
Udall
Valentine
Vander Jagt
Vento
Visclosky
Volkmer
Vucanovich
Walgren
Walker
Watkins
Waxman
Weber
Weiss
Wheat
Whitehurst
Whitley
Whittaker
Williams
Wilson
Wirth
Wise
Wolf
Wolpe
Wortley
Wright
Wyden
Wyllie
Yates
Yatron
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Young (MO)
Zschau

NOT VOTING—50

Anthony
Badham
Bartlett
Bateman
Boland
Bosco
Boxer
Chappell
Coats
Collins
Daniel
de la Garza
Dingell
Dymally
Ford (TN)
Frost
Garcia

Green
Groberg
Hefner
Horton
Jones (NC)
Kindness
Kolter
Latta
Lehman (CA)
Lipinski
Loeffler
Lowry (WA)
Martin (NY)
Mazzoli
McDade
McGrath
Miller (CA)

Moakley
Moody
Murtha
O'Brien
Quillen
Richardson
Rodino
Rostenkowski
Russo
Savage
Scheuer
Schulze
Seiberling
Traficant
Weaver
Whitten

□ 1350

Mrs. SCHNEIDER and Mr. HILLIS changed their votes from "nay" to "yea."

So the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, a motion to reconsider is laid on the table.

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Objection is heard.

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. WALKER

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. WALKER moves to reconsider the vote just taken on House Resolution 137.

Mr. BONIOR of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I move to lay on the table the motion to reconsider.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to lay on the table offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BONIOR].

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 212, nays 157, answered "present" 1, not voting 63, as follows:

[Roll No. 73]

YEAS—212

Ackerman	Florio	Mrazek
Addabbo	Foglietta	Murphy
Akaka	Foley	Natcher
Alexander	Ford (MI)	Neal
Anderson	Fowler	Nelson
Annunzio	Frank	Nichols
Applegate	Fuqua	O'Brien
Aspin	Gaydos	Oakar
AuCoin	Gedden	Oberstar
Barnard	Gephardt	Obey
Barnes	Gibbons	Olin
Bates	Glickman	Ortiz
Bedell	Gonzalez	Owens
Beilenson	Gordon	Panetta
Bennett	Gray (PA)	Pease
Bereuter	Guarini	Penny
Berman	Hall (OH)	Pepper
Bevill	Hall, Ralph	Perkins
Boggs	Hall, Sam	Pickle
Boner (TN)	Hamilton	Price
Bonior (MI)	Hawkins	Rangel
Bonker	Hayes	Ray
Borski	Heftel	Reid
Boucher	Hertel	Richardson
Breaux	Hoyer	Robinson
Brooks	Hubbard	Roe
Brown (CA)	Huckaby	Roemer
Bruce	Hughes	Rose
Bryant	Hunter	Rowland (GA)
Burton (CA)	Hutto	Roybal
Bustamante	Jacobs	Sabo
Byron	Jenkins	Schroeder
Carper	Jones (OK)	Schumer
Carr	Kanjorski	Sharp
Chappell	Kaptur	Sheib
Clay	Kastenmeier	Sikorski
Coelho	Kennelly	Sisk
Coleman (TX)	Kildee	Skelton
Conyers	Kleczka	Slatery
Cooper	Kostmayer	Smith (FL)
Coyne	LaFalce	Smith (IA)
Darden	Lantos	Snowe
Daschle	Leath (TX)	Solarz
Dellums	Lehman (FL)	Spratt
Derrick	Leland	St Germain
Dicks	Levin (MI)	Staggers
Dingell	Levine (CA)	Stallings
Dixon	Lloyd	Stark
Donnelly	Long	Stenholm
Dorgan (ND)	Luken	Stokes
Dowdy	Lundine	Stratton
Downey	MacKay	Studds
Durbin	Manton	Swift
Dwyer	Markey	Synar
Dyson	Martinez	Tallon
Early	Matsui	Tauzin
Eckart (OH)	Mavroules	Thomas (GA)
Edgar	Mazzoli	Torres
Edwards (CA)	McCurdy	Torricelli
English	McHugh	Towns
Erdreich	Mica	Traxler
Evans (IL)	Mikulski	Udall
Fascell	Mitchell	Valentine
Fazio	Mollohan	Vento
Feighan	Moody	Visclosky
Flippo	Morrison (CT)	Volkmer

Walgren
Watkins
Waxman
Weiss
Wheat

Whitley
Wilson
Wirth
Wise
Wolpe

Wyden
Yates
Yatron
Young (MO)

NAYS—157

Archer	Gregg	Pashayan
Armey	Gunderson	Petri
Barton	Hammerschmidt	Porter
Bentley	Hartnett	Pursell
Biaggi	Hendon	Regula
Billakis	Henry	Ridge
Bliley	Hiller	Rinaldo
Boehlert	Hillis	Ritter
Boulter	Hopkins	Roberts
Broomfield	Hyde	Rogers
Brown (CO)	Ireland	Roth
Broyhill	Jeffords	Roukema
Burton (IN)	Johnson	Rowland (CT)
Callahan	Kasich	Rudd
Campbell	Kemp	Saxton
Carney	Kindness	Schaefer
Chandler	Kolbe	Schneider
Chappie	Kramer	Schutte
Cheney	Lagomarsino	Sensenbrenner
Clinger	Leach (IA)	Shaw
Cobey	Lent	Shumway
Coble	Lewis (CA)	Siljander
Coleman (MO)	Lewis (FL)	Skeen
Combest	Lightfoot	Slaughter
Conte	Livingston	Smith (NE)
Coughlin	Lott	Smith (NH)
Courter	Lowery (CA)	Smith (NJ)
Craig	Lujan	Smith, Denny
Crane	Lungren	Smith, Robert
Dannemeyer	Mack	Snyder
Daub	Madigan	Spence
Davis	Marlenee	Stangeland
DeLay	Martin (IL)	Strang
DeWine	McCain	Stump
DioGuardi	McCandless	Sundquist
Dornan (CA)	McCollum	Sweeney
Dreier	McEwen	Swindall
Duncan	McKernan	Tauke
Eckart (NY)	McKinney	Taylor
Emerson	McMillan	Thomas (CA)
Evans (IA)	Meyers	Vander Jagt
Fawell	Michel	Vucanovich
Fiedler	Miller (OH)	Walker
Fields	Miller (WA)	Weber
Fish	Molinar	Whittaker
Franklin	Monson	Wolf
Frenzel	Moore	Wortley
Gallo	Moorhead	Wyllie
Gekas	Morrison (WA)	Young (AK)
Gilman	Myers	Young (FL)
Gingrich	Nielson	Zschau
Goodling	Oxley	
Gradison	Parris	

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Holt

NOT VOTING—63

Andrews	Green	Montgomery
Anthony	Groberg	Murtha
Atkins	Hansen	Nowak
Badham	Hatcher	Packard
Bartlett	Hefner	Quillen
Bateman	Horton	Rahall
Boland	Howard	Rodino
Bosco	Jones (NC)	Rostenkowski
Boxer	Jones (TN)	Russo
Coats	Kolter	Savage
Collins	Latta	Scheuer
Crockett	Lehman (CA)	Schulze
Daniel	Lipinski	Seiberling
de la Garza	Loeffler	Shuster
Dickinson	Lowry (WA)	Solomon
Dymally	Martin (NY)	Traffant
Edwards (OK)	McDade	Weaver
Ford (TN)	McGrath	Whitehurst
Frost	Miller (CA)	Whitten
Garcla	Mineta	Williams
Gray (IL)	Moakley	Wright

□ 1410

Mr. BROWN of Colorado changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. FRANK changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

So the motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

MOTION TO CORRECT THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

Mr. WEBER. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Motion offered by Mr. WEBER: MR. WEBER moves to correct the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD by striking out on page 2281 the remarks beginning with the words "We" down to and including the word "confederation" and inserting the word "are" before "a".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair does not believe the motion as offered by the gentleman states a question of privilege.

Mr. WEBER. Mr. Speaker, I appeal the ruling of the Chair.

MOTION TO TABLE OFFERED BY MR. FOLEY

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I move to lay the appeal on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to lay on the table offered by the gentleman from Washington [Mr. FOLEY].

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. WEBER. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device and there were—yeas 200, nays 156, answered "present" 1, not voting 76, as follows:

[Roll No. 74]

YEAS—200

Addabbo	Dingell	Hutto
Akaka	Dixon	Jacobs
Alexander	Donnelly	Jenkins
Anderson	Dorgan (ND)	Jones (OK)
Annunzio	Dowdy	Kanjorski
Applegate	Downey	Kaptur
Aspin	Durbin	Kastenmeier
AuCoin	Dwyer	Kennelly
Barnard	Dyson	Kildee
Barnes	Early	Kostmayer
Bates	Eckart (OH)	LaFalce
Bedell	Edgar	Lantos
Beilenson	Edwards (CA)	Leath (TX)
Bennett	English	Lehman (FL)
Berman	Erdreich	Leland
Bevill	Evans (IL)	Levin (MI)
Boggs	Fascell	Levine (CA)
Boner (TN)	Fazio	Lloyd
Bonior (MI)	Feighan	Luken
Bonker	Flippo	Lundine
Borski	Florio	Manton
Boucher	Foglietta	Markay
Breaux	Foley	Martinez
Brooks	Ford (MI)	Matsui
Brown (CA)	Fowler	Mavroules
Bruce	Frank	Mazzoli
Bryant	Gaydos	McCurdy
Burton (CA)	Gedden	McHugh
Bustamante	Gephardt	Mica
Byron	Glickman	Mikulski
Carper	Gonzalez	Mitchell
Carr	Gordon	Mollohan
Chappell	Gray (PA)	Moody
Clay	Hall (OH)	Morrison (CT)
Coelho	Hall, Ralph	Mrazek
Coleman (TX)	Hamilton	Murphy
Conyers	Hawkins	Natcher
Cooper	Hayes	Neal
Coyne	Heftel	Nelson
Darden	Hertel	Nichols
Daschle	Hoyer	Oakar
Dellums	Hubbard	Oberstar
Derrick	Huckaby	Obey
Dicks	Hughes	Olin

Ortiz	Sikorski	Towns
Owens	Sisisky	Traxler
Panetta	Skelton	Udall
Pease	Slattery	Valentine
Penny	Smith (FL)	Vento
Pepper	Smith (IA)	Visclosky
Perkins	Solarz	Volkmer
Pickle	Spratt	Wagren
Price	St Germain	Watkins
Rangel	Staggers	Waxman
Ray	Stallings	Weiss
Reid	Stark	Wheat
Richardson	Stenholm	Whitley
Roe	Stokes	Williams
Roemer	Stratton	Wilson
Rose	Studds	Wirth
Rowland (GA)	Swift	Wise
Roybal	Synar	Wolpe
Sabo	Tallon	Wyden
Schroeder	Tauzin	Yates
Schumer	Thomas (GA)	Yatron
Sharp	Torres	Young (MO)
Shelby	Torricelli	

NAYS—156

Archer	Gunderson	Pashayan
Armey	Hammerschmidt	Petri
Barton	Hartnett	Porter
Bentley	Hendon	Pursell
Bereuter	Henry	Regula
Billirakis	Hiler	Ridge
Bliley	Holt	Rinaldo
Boehlert	Hopkins	Ritter
Boulter	Hunter	Roberts
Broomfield	Hyde	Rogers
Brown (CO)	Ireland	Roth
Broyhill	Jeffords	Roukema
Burton (IN)	Johnson	Rowland (CT)
Callahan	Kasich	Rudd
Campbell	Kemp	Saxton
Carney	Kindness	Schaefer
Chandler	Kolbe	Schneider
Chappie	Kramer	Schuetz
Cheney	Lagomarsino	Sensenbrenner
Clinger	Leach (IA)	Shaw
Cobey	Lent	Shumway
Coble	Lewis (CA)	Siljander
Coleman (MO)	Lewis (FL)	Skeen
Combust	Lightfoot	Slaughter
Conte	Livingston	Smith (NE)
Coughlin	Lott	Smith (NH)
Courter	Lowery (CA)	Smith (NJ)
Craig	Lujan	Smith, Denny
Crane	Lungren	Smith, Robert
Dannemeyer	Mack	Snowe
Daub	Madigan	Solomon
Davis	Marlenee	Spence
DeLay	Martin (IL)	Stangeland
DeWine	McCain	Strang
DioGuardi	McCandless	Stump
Dornan (CA)	McCollum	Sundquist
Dreier	McEwen	Sweeney
Duncan	McKernan	Swindall
Eckert (NY)	McKinney	Tauke
Emerson	McMillan	Taylor
Evans (IA)	Meyers	Thomas (CA)
Fawell	Miller (OH)	Vander Jagt
Fiedler	Miller (WA)	Vucanovich
Fields	Mollinari	Walker
Franklin	Monson	Weber
Frenzel	Moore	Whittaker
Gallo	Moorhead	Wolf
Gekas	Morrison (WA)	Wortley
Gilman	Myers	Wyllie
Gingrich	Nielson	Young (AK)
Gradison	Oxley	Young (FL)
Gregg	Parris	Zschau

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Robinson

NOT VOTING—76

Ackerman	Crockett	Gray (IL)
Andrews	Daniel	Green
Anthony	de la Garza	Grothberg
Atkins	Dickinson	Guarini
Badham	Dymally	Hall, Sam
Bartlett	Edwards (OK)	Hansen
Bateman	Fish	Hatcher
Biaggi	Ford (TN)	Hefner
Boland	Frost	Hillis
Bosco	Fuqua	Horton
Boxer	Garcia	Howard
Coats	Gibbons	Jones (NC)
Collins	Goodling	Jones (TN)

Kieciska	Miller (CA)	Savage
Kolter	Mineta	Scheuer
Latta	Moakley	Schulze
Lehman (CA)	Montgomery	Seiberling
Lipinski	Murtha	Shuster
Loeffler	Nowak	Snyder
Long	O'Brien	Trafcant
Lowry (WA)	Packard	Weaver
MacKay	Quillen	Whitehurst
Martin (NY)	Rahall	Whitten
McDade	Rodino	Wright
McGrath	Rostenkowski	
Michel	Russo	

□ 1430

Mr. BEREUTER changed his voted from "yea" to "nay."

So the motion to lay the appeal on the table was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SENATE BILLS REFERRED

Bills of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 817. An act to authorize appropriations under the Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act of 1977 for fiscal years 1986 and 1987, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and Science and Technology.

S. 818. An act to authorize appropriations for activities under the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974; to the Committee on Science and Technology.

MOTION TO ADJOURN

(Mr. FOLEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, it is not my intention in this 1 minute to go over the circumstances that have led us to this unfortunate circumstance in the conduct of business on the floor of the House of Representatives, but it is clear to me, and I think to most of our Members, that further effort to proceed with the authorization bill for the Department of State is not going to be possible this afternoon, at least in an orderly and effective way.

I regret that, because this is an authorization bill for one of the principal departments of Government, supported by the administration and brought to the floor at their request. But at least for the moment I think that the business for this day and this week has been ended for any constructive purpose.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. FOLEY. Accordingly, Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 201, nays 153, not voting 79, as follows:

[Roll No. 75]

YEAS—201

Addabbo	Frank	Owens
Akaka	Gaydos	Panetta
Alexander	Gejdenson	Pease
Anderson	Gephardt	Penny
Annunzio	Glickman	Pepper
Applegate	Gonzalez	Perkins
Aspin	Gordon	Pickle
Atkins	Gray (PA)	Price
AuCoin	Hall (OH)	Rangel
Barnes	Hall, Ralph	Ray
Bedell	Hamilton	Reid
Beilenson	Hawkins	Richardson
Bennett	Hayes	Robinson
Berman	Heftel	Roe
Bevill	Hertel	Roemer
Boggs	Holt	Rose
Boner (TN)	Horton	Rowland (GA)
Bonior (MI)	Hoyer	Roybal
Bonker	Hubbard	Sabo
Borski	Huckaby	Schroeder
Boucher	Hughes	Schumer
Breaux	Hutto	Sharp
Brooks	Hyde	Shelby
Broomfield	Jacobs	Sikorski
Brown (CA)	Jones (OK)	Sisisky
Bruce	Kanjorski	Skelton
Bryant	Kaptur	Slattery
Burton (CA)	Kennelly	Smith (FL)
Bustamante	Kildee	Smith (IA)
Byron	Kieciska	Solarz
Carper	Kostmayer	Spratt
Carr	LaFalce	St Germain
Chappell	Lantos	Staggers
Coelho	Leath (TX)	Stallings
Coleman (TX)	Lehman (FL)	Stark
Conyers	Leland	Stenholm
Cooper	Levin (MI)	Stratton
Coyne	Levine (CA)	Studds
Darden	Lloyd	Swift
Daschle	Long	Synar
Dellums	Lowry (WA)	Tallon
Dicks	Luken	Tauzin
Dingell	Lundine	Thomas (GA)
Dixon	Manton	Torres
Donnelly	Markey	Torricelli
Dorgan (ND)	Martinez	Towns
Dowdy	Matsui	Udall
Downey	Mavroules	Valentine
Durbin	Mazzoli	Vento
Dwyer	McCurdy	Visclosky
Dyson	McHugh	Volkmer
Early	Mica	Walgren
Eckart (OH)	Mikulski	Watkins
Edgar	Mitchell	Waxman
Edwards (CA)	Mollohan	Weiss
English	Moody	Wheat
Erdreich	Morrison (CT)	Whitley
Evans (IL)	Murphy	Williams
Fascell	Natcher	Wilson
Fazio	Neal	Wirth
Feighan	Nelson	Wise
Flippo	Nichols	Wolpe
Florio	Oakar	Wyden
Foglietta	Oberstar	Wyllie
Foley	Obey	Yates
Ford (MI)	Olin	Yatron
Fowler	Ortiz	Young (MO)

NAYS—153

Archer	Clinger	Eckert (NY)
Armey	Cobey	Emerson
Barton	Coble	Evans (IA)
Bates	Coleman (MO)	Fawell
Bentley	Combust	Fiedler
Bereuter	Conte	Fields
Billirakis	Coughlin	Franklin
Bliley	Courter	Frenzel
Boehlert	Craig	Gallo
Boulter	Crane	Gekas
Brown (CO)	Dannemeyer	Gilman
Broyhill	Daub	Gingrich
Burton (IN)	Davis	Goodling
Callahan	DeLay	Gradison
Campbell	DeWine	Gregg
Carney	DioGuardi	Gunderson
Chandler	Dornan (CA)	Hammerschmidt
Chappie	Dreier	Hendon
Cheney	Duncan	Henry

Hiler	Meyers	Shaw
Hopkins	Miller (OH)	Shumway
Hunter	Miller (WA)	Siljander
Ireland	Mollinari	Skeen
Jeffords	Monson	Slaughter
Johnson	Moore	Smith (NE)
Kasich	Moorhead	Smith (NH)
Kemp	Morrison (WA)	Smith (NJ)
Kindness	Myers	Smith, Denny
Kolbe	Nielson	Smith, Robert
Kramer	O'Brien	Snowe
Lagomarsino	Oxley	Solomon
Leach (IA)	Parris	Spence
Lewis (CA)	Pashayan	Stangeland
Lewis (FL)	Petri	Strang
Lightfoot	Porter	Stump
Livingston	Pursell	Sundquist
Lott	Regula	Sweeney
Lowery (CA)	Ridge	Swindall
Lujan	Rinaldo	Tauke
Lungren	Ritter	Taylor
Mack	Roberts	Thomas (CA)
Madigan	Rogers	Vander Jagt
Marlenee	Roth	Vucanovich
Martin (IL)	Roukema	Walker
McCain	Rowland (CT)	Weber
McCandless	Rudd	Whittaker
McCollum	Saxton	Wolf
McEwen	Schaefer	Wortley
McKernan	Schneider	Young (AK)
McKinney	Schuetz	Young (FL)
McMillan	Sensenbrenner	Zschau

NOT VOTING—79

Ackerman	Gray (IL)	Mineta
Andrews	Green	Moakley
Anthony	Groberg	Montgomery
Badham	Guarini	Mrazek
Barnard	Hall, Sam	Murtha
Bartlett	Hansen	Nowak
Bateman	Hartnett	Packard
Biaggi	Hatcher	Quillen
Boland	Hefner	Rahall
Bosco	Hillis	Rodino
Boxer	Howard	Rostenkowski
Clay	Jenkins	Russo
Coats	Jones (NC)	Savage
Collins	Jones (TN)	Scheuer
Crockett	Kastenmeier	Schulze
Daniel	Kolter	Seiberling
de la Garza	Latta	Shuster
Derrick	Lehman (CA)	Snyder
Dickinson	Lent	Stokes
Dymally	Lipinski	Traffant
Edwards (OK)	Loeffler	Traxler
Fish	MacKay	Weaver
Ford (TN)	Martin (NY)	Whitehurst
Frost	McDade	Whitten
Fuqua	McGrath	Wright
Garcia	Michel	
Gibbons	Miller (CA)	

□ 1440

So the motion was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 51 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, April 29, 1985, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1118. A letter from the Acting Under Secretary of Defense (Research and Engineering), Department of Defense, transmitting the annual report on the defense industrial reserve covering calendar year 1984, pursuant to the act of July 2, 1948, chapter 811, section 5 (87 Stat. 618); to the Committee on Armed Services.

1119. A letter from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting a report on NATO conventional defense: Status reports and assessments of allied performance in selected im-

provement areas, pursuant to Public Law 98-525, section 1002(d)(1) (98 Stat. 2575); to the Committee on Armed Services.

1120. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Education, transmitting a copy of final regulations for the National Institute of Handicapped Research, pursuant to GEPA, section 431(d)(1) (88 Stat. 567; 90 Stat. 2231; 95 Stat. 453); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

1121. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Education, transmitting a copy of final regulations of final funding priorities for centers for independent living, pursuant to GEPA, section 431(d)(1) (88 Stat. 567; 90 Stat. 2231; 95 Stat. 453); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

1122. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Elementary and Secondary Education, Department of Education, transmitting the fiscal year 1984 annual report of the Asbestos Hazards School Safety Task Force; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

1123. A letter from the Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's report on the Toxic Substances Control Act for fiscal year 1984, pursuant to Public Law 94-469, section 9(d); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1124. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to terminate the Public Telecommunications Facilities Grants Program of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration in the Department of Commerce; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1125. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of State for Legislative and Intergovernmental Affairs, transmitting a report of political contributions by John Arthur Ferch, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary-elect to the Republic of Honduras, and members of his family, pursuant to Public Law 96-465, section 304(b)(20); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1126. A letter from the Chairman, National Labor Relations Board, transmitting a report of the Board's activities under the Government in the Sunshine Act during calendar year 1984, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552b(j); to the Committee on Government Operations.

1127. A letter from the Acting Deputy Associate Director for Royalty Management Operations, Minerals Management Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting a notice of proposed refunds of excess royalty payments in OCS areas, pursuant to the act of August 7, 1953, chapter 345, section 10(b); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

1128. A letter from the Acting Deputy Associate Director for Royalty Management Operations, Minerals Management Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting a notice of proposed refunds of excess royalty payments in OCS areas, pursuant to the act of August 7, 1953, Chapter 345, section 10(b); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

1129. A letter from the National President, National Society, Daughters of the American Colonists, transmitting reports and financial audits for the years ending February 29, 1984, and February 28, 1985, pursuant to 36 U.S.C. 1103; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1130. A letter from the Secretary General, U.S. Olympic Committee, transmitting a report on activities and finances of the Corporation, pursuant to the act of September 21, 1950, Chapter 975, Section 113(a) (92

Stat. 3049); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1131. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Saltonstall-Kennedy Act to allow use of moneys in the Saltonstall-Kennedy Fund for marine fishery resource programs; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

1132. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Personnel Management, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 to provide for a short-form confidential disclosure system for nonpublic filers; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

1133. A letter from the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, transmitting a report of actions taken from July 1 to December 31, 1984, on complaints of unfair trade practices by foreign governments, pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 2416, 2413; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1134. A letter from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to provide for the transfer of the Metropolitan Washington airports to an independent airport authority; jointly, to the Committees on Public Works and Transportation, the District of Columbia, and Post Office and Civil Service.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 5 of rule X and clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. APPLEGATE (for himself, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. PEASE, and Mr. COYNE):

H.R. 2220. A bill to provide for the tax treatment of certain amounts received as a settlement of claims for postretirement medical insurance coverage; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CONYERS:

H.R. 2221. A bill to amend the U.S. Housing Act of 1937 to require the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to administer a program of construction and revitalization of public housing, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. KEMP:

H.R. 2222. A bill to reduce tax rates in a manner that is fair to all taxpayers and to simplify the tax laws by eliminating most credits, deductions, and exclusions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KASTENMEIER (for himself, Mr. MOORHEAD, Mr. KINDNESS, and Mr. FISH):

H.R. 2223. A bill to amend section 504 of title 5, United States Code, and section 2412 of title 28, United States Code, with respect to awards of expenses of certain agency and court proceedings, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BLAZ:

H.R. 2224. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to permit nonimmigrant alien crewmen on fishing vessels to stop temporarily at ports in Guam; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BLAZ (for himself and Mr. FRENZEL):

H.R. 2225. A bill relating to the customs treatment of certain wearing apparel produced in the insular possessions of the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BONER of Tennessee:

H.R. 2226. A bill to amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States to provide for rates of duty on imported bicycles and bicycle parts consistent with those rates of duty maintained by the principal exporting nations of bicycles and bicycle parts to the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. EDGAR (for himself and Mr. MONTGOMERY):

H.R. 2227. A bill to authorize the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to conduct demonstration projects for the purpose of evaluating the cost effectiveness of providing chiropractic care to veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. EVANS of Iowa:

H.R. 2228. A bill to extend for 3 years the existing suspension of duty on sulfapyridine; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FRANK:

H.R. 2229. A bill to amend the Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933 to authorize cooperative banks which receive a charter as a Federal savings and loan association to retain all powers which they were granted under their State charter; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. HUCKABY:

H.R. 2230. A bill to amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act to designate a segment of the Saline Bayou in Louisiana for potential addition to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. KOSTMAYER:

H.R. 2231. A bill to amend the Federal Power Act to promote competition and efficiency in the transmission of electric energy; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. MCKINNEY (for himself, Mr. MARLENEE, Mr. TAUKE, Mr. FISH, Mr. GREGG, Mr. GREEN, Mr. MORRISON of Connecticut, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. LEHMAN of Florida, Mr. ROEMER, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. LAFALCE, Mr. STOKES, and Mr. WEISS):

H.R. 2232. A bill to amend the Controlled Substances Act to provide for the therapeutic use of marijuana, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. MONTGOMERY (by request):

H.R. 2233. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to revise veterans' eligibility for health care from the Veterans Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. MOODY:

H.R. 2234. A bill to amend title 49 of the United States Code to exempt the transportation by motor vehicle of frozen foods from the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. MOODY (for himself and Mr. WEISS):

H.R. 2235. A bill to encourage States and units of general local government to use amounts received under the Community Development Block Grant Program and the Alcohol and Drug Abuse and Mental Health Services Block Grant Program to provide housing counseling and related services for individuals before their release from residential facilities for the mentally ill and periodic evaluation of the appropriateness of their housing after release; jointly, to the Committees on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs and Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. RICHARDSON:

H.R. 2236. A bill to provide for the financing of reclamation and other remedial actions with respect to mill tailings at active uranium and thorium processing sites; jointly, to the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs and Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. RICHARDSON (for himself, Mr. WAXMAN, and Mr. MADIGAN):

H.R. 2237. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to revise and extend the program for the National Health Service Corps; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. SCHNEIDER:

H.R. 2238. A bill to extend for 5 years the existing suspension of duty on stuffed dolls, certain toy figures, and the skins thereof; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. STUDDS:

H.R. 2239. A bill to extend daylight saving time; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. STUDDS (for himself, Mr. LENT, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, and Mr. MCKERNAN):

H.R. 2240. A bill to amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States to provide for a lower rate of duty for certain fish netting and fish nets; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 2241. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exclude certain service performed on fishing boats from coverage for purposes of unemployment compensation; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. TORRES (for himself and Mr. MARTINEZ):

H.R. 2242. A bill to amend the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 to provide a system to compensate individuals injured by exposure to hazardous substances; jointly, to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, Public Works and Transportation, and Ways and Means.

By Mr. WAXMAN (for himself and Mr. MADIGAN):

H.R. 2243. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to revise and extend the programs of assistance for health maintenance organizations and primary health care centers; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 2244. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to remove the prohibition against stating in the labeling and advertising of a drug that it has been approved under that act; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. WILLIAMS:

H.R. 2245. A bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1986 for the National Endowment of the Arts and the National Endowment for the Humanities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. WILLIAMS (for himself, Mr. BIAGGI, Mr. HAYES, Mr. MARTINEZ, and Mr. GOODLING):

H.R. 2246. A bill to extend and improve the National Institute of Education; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. WILLIAMS (for himself, Mr. HAWKINS, and Mr. LOWRY of Washington):

H.R. 2247. A bill to amend the Impoundment Control Act of 1974 to repeal provisions respecting the disapproval of proposed deferrals of budget authority, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations and Rules.

By Mr. WIRTH (for himself, Mr. RINALDO, Mr. BRYANT, Mr. LELAND, Mr.

BATES, Mr. SCHEUER, and Mr. MARKEY):

H.R. 2248. A bill to authorize appropriations for the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. DiOGUARDI:

H.J. Res. 260. Joint resolution to authorize and request the President to designate January 25, 1986 as "Turkish Brigade Day"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. FLORIO (for himself, Mr. AD-

DABBO, Mr. ANNUNZIO, Mr. BIAGGI, Mr. BUSTAMANTE, Mr. CONTE, Mr. FASCELL, Mr. FAZZO, Mr. FLIPPO, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. GALLO, Mr. GUARINI, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. MAZZOLI, Mr. MOLINARI, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. RINALDO, Mr. RODINO, Mr. RUSSO, and Mr. TORRICELLI):

H.J. Res. 261. Joint resolution to designate the week beginning June 9, 1985, as "Italian American Heritage Week"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. SILJANDER:

H.J. Res. 262. Joint resolution condemning the brutal treatment of, and blatant discrimination against the Turkish minority by the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. FASCELL (for himself, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. SOLARZ, Mr. YATRON, Mr. BROOMFIELD, and Mr. GILMAN):

H. Con. Res. 130. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to the President's visit to the Federal Republic of Germany in May 1985; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. RAY (for himself, Mr. FOLEY,

Mr. JONES of Tennessee, Mr. HATCHER, Mr. THOMAS of Georgia, Mr. BARNARD, Mr. BATES, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. BEVILL, Mr. BOUCHER, Mrs. BYRON, Mr. DANIEL, Mr. DARDEN, Mr. DELUMS, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. DYSON, Mr. FOWLER, Mr. GEKAS, Mr. GINGRICH, Mr. GLICKMAN, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. GRAY of Illinois, Mr. GRAY of Pennsylvania, Mr. GUNDERSON, Mr. RALPH M. HALL, Mr. SAM B. HALL, Jr., Mr. HAYES, Mr. HEFNER, Mrs. HOLT, Mr. HOPKINS, Mr. IRELAND, Mr. JENKINS, Mr. KASICH, Mr. KOLTER, Mr. LEATH of Texas, Mr. LELAND, Mrs. LLOYD, Mr. MCCURDY, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. MAVROULES, Mr. MONTGOMERY, Mr. MYERS of Indiana, Mr. NICHOLS, Mr. OLIN, Mr. ORTIZ, Mr. PICKLE, Mr. ROE, Mr. ROEMER, Mr. ROWLAND of Georgia, Mr. SHELLEY, Mr. SISISKY, Mr. SKELTON, Mr. SLATTERY, Mr. STENHOLM, Mr. STRATTON, Mr. SUNDQUIST, Mr. SWINDALL, Mr. VALENTINE, Mr. WEBER, Mr. WHITLEY, and Mr. WISE):

H. Con. Res. 131. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the President should establish a task force to address the long-range concerns of the U.S. agricultural industry; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. CONTE:

H. Res. 143. Resolution to give special recognition to the achievements of John James Audubon; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. DE LA GARZA (for himself and Mr. MADIGAN):

H. Res. 144. Resolution recognizing the 50th anniversary of the Rural Electrifica-

tion Program; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey (for himself, Mr. FASCELL, Mr. BROOMFIELD, Mr. YATRON, Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. BARNES, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. MICA, Ms. SNOWE, Mr. KEMP, Mr. HYDE, Mr. WOLF, Mr. MAZZOLI, Mr. NATCHER, Mr. WEBER, Mr. FIELDS, Mr. LIVINGSTON, Mr. COURTER, Mr. GALLO, Mr. MACK, Mr. SILJANDER, Mr. DORNAN of California, Mr. RINALDO, Mr. MOLINARI, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. SAXTON, Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mr. TAUKE, Mr. RIDGE, Mr. SHELBY, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. VOLKMER, Mr. SUNDQUIST, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. HENDON, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. VANDER JAGT, Mr. GREGG, Mr. ROE, Mr. HARTNETT, Mr. HILER, Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mr. BEREUTER, Mr. COBEY, Mr. SWINDALL, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. McEWEN, and Mr. McCOLLUM):

H. Res. 145. Resolution to commend President Jose Napoleon Duarte and the participating international humanitarian organizations for their compassion, vision, and leadership in carrying out the recent vaccination campaign in El Salvador; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII.

91. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the Senate of the State of Hawaii, relative to Federal energy tax credits; to the Committee on Ways and Means. April 25, 1985.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII.

Mr. LENT introduced a bill H.R. 2249 for the relief of the Laka Tool & Stamping Company Inc., which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 21: Mr. GEJDENSON.
H.R. 236: Mr. SHAW.
H.R. 512: Mr. BUSTAMANTE.
H.R. 526: Mr. STRANG, Mr. DE LA GARZA, Mr. HUTTO, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. YOUNG of Mis-

souri, Mr. ROSE, Mr. FUQUA, Mr. HORTON, and Mr. FORD of Michigan.

H.R. 537: Mr. CONYERS.

H.R. 880: Mr. WHITTAKER.

H.R. 1090: Mr. SOLARZ, Mr. HEFTTEL of Hawaii, and Mr. SWIFT.

H.R. 1339: Mr. ARCHER, Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mr. BEREUTER, Mr. BLAZ, Mr. COATS, Mr. DANIEL, Mr. DELAY, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. EDWARDS of Oklahoma, Mr. FIELDS, Mr. GALLO, Mr. HENRY, Mr. LOWERY of California, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. MCCANDLESS, Mr. McGRATH, Mr. MORRISON of Washington, Mr. SILJANDER, Mr. STRANG, Mr. SWINDALL, Mr. WALKER, and Mr. WATKINS.

H.R. 1375: Ms. KAPTUR.

H.R. 1376: Ms. SNOWE.

H.R. 1398: Mr. MITCHELL.

H.R. 1436: Mr. BUSTAMANTE.

H.R. 1464: Mr. BEREUTER, Mr. EMERSON, and Mr. BEVILL.

H.R. 1465: Mr. BEREUTER, Mr. EMERSON, and Mr. BEVILL.

H.R. 1466: Mr. BEREUTER and Mr. BEVILL.

H.R. 1524: Mr. GAYDOS, Mr. WIRTH, Mr. COELHO, Mr. TORRES, Mr. FRANK, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. FEIGHAN, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota, and Mr. KOSTMAYER.

H.R. 1550: Mr. BARNARD.

H.R. 1715: Mr. DIXON, Mr. FAUNTROY, Mr. FASCELL, Mr. CLAY, Mr. TOWNS, and Mrs. COLLINS.

H.R. 1746: Mr. REID, Mr. VOLKMER, Mr. FISH, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. KOLTER, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. MINETA, and Mr. OWENS.

H.R. 1808: Mr. NOWAK, Mr. FROST, Mr. WILSON, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. MURPHY, and Mr. STOKES.

H.R. 1818: Mr. RALPH M. HALL.

H.R. 1856: Mr. RAHALL, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. LEHMAN of California, Mr. WHEAT, Mr. CLAY, Mr. NOWAK, Mr. KOLTER, Mr. FORD of Tennessee, Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. BONIOR of Michigan, Mr. MRAZEK, Mr. MARTINEZ, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. FORD of Michigan, and Mr. GARCIA.

H.R. 1939: Mr. BEREUTER.

H.R. 1978: Mr. BATES.

H.R. 1993: Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mr. WHITTAKER, Mr. GROTEBERG, Mrs. COLLINS, Mr. KINDNESS, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. WILSON, Mr. FUSTER, Mr. BIAGGI, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, and Mr. MITCHELL.

H.R. 2158: Mr. HYDE, Mr. ROGERS, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. HENDON, Mr. GUNDERSON, Mr. EDWARDS of Oklahoma, Mr. ROTH, Mr. COLEMAN of Missouri, Mr. LIVINGSTON, Mr. CARNEY, Mr. SPENCE, Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. DREIER of California, and Mr. STUMP.

H.J. Res. 145: Mr. KOLTER, Mr. FEIGHAN, Mr. FISH, Mr. MARTINEZ, and Mr. ROBERT F. SMITH.

H.J. Res. 161: Mr. DYSON, Mr. KLECZKA, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. KOSTMAYER, Mr. NEAL, Mr. OWENS, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. BONER of Tennessee, Mr. BLILEY, Mr. IRELAND, Mr. GALLO, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. OLIN, and Mr. DASCHLE.

H.J. Res. 182: Mr. DYSON, Mr. DAUB, Mrs. HOLT, and Mr. NATCHER.

H. Con. Res. 69: Mr. AU COIN.

H. Con. Res. 90: Mr. SMITH of Florida, Mr. WILSON, and Ms. KAPTUR.

H. Con. Res. 124: Mr. AU COIN, Mr. FRANK, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. BORSKI, Mr. MRAZEK, Mr. McGRATH, Mrs. BURTON of California, Mr. SABO, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. FORD of Tennessee, Mr. MANTON, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. BUSTAMANTE, Mr. ROEMER, Mr. DYMALLY, Mr. ERDREICH, Mr. LOWRY of Washington, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. FAUNTROY, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. BRYANT, Mr. CLAY, Mr. HEFTTEL of Hawaii, Mr. COLEMAN of Texas, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. ROE, Mr. SAXTON, Mr. BONIOR of Michigan, Mr. ROBINSON, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. KOLTER, Mr. MINETA, Mr. GARCIA, Mr. LELAND, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. WEISS, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. KLECZKA, Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Ms. KAPTUR, and Mr. SMITH of Florida.

H. Res. 74: Mr. PORTER, Mr. LOWERY of California, Mr. LENT, Mr. WHITEHURST, Mr. BORSKI, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. MOORE, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. ROE, Mr. FRENZEL, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. WOLF, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. FRANK, Mr. HALL of Ohio, Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mr. LEVINE of California, Mr. BUSTAMANTE, Ms. KAPTUR, and Mr. ANDREWS.

H. Res. 110: Mr. LATTI.

H. Res. 120: Mr. LATTI.

H. Res. 127: Mr. OWENS, Mr. YOUNG of Florida, Mr. BUSTAMANTE, Mr. HERTEL of Michigan, Mr. WRIGHT, Mr. SHAW, Mr. TAUKE, Mr. MONTGOMERY, Mr. LUNDINE, Mr. MARTIN of New York, Mr. GOODLING, Mr. GEJDENSON, Mr. CARNEY, and Mr. DURBIN.

H. Res. 135: Mr. GILMAN, Mr. GRAY of Illinois, Mr. BOLAND, Mr. EVANS of Illinois, Mr. WIRTH, Mrs. COLLINS, and Mr. DONNELLY.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII.

89. The Speaker presented a petition of the town board, Town of Brookhaven, Patchogue, Long Island, NY, relative to H.R. 360—grants for providing alternative water supplies to replace contaminated ground water; which was referred to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.